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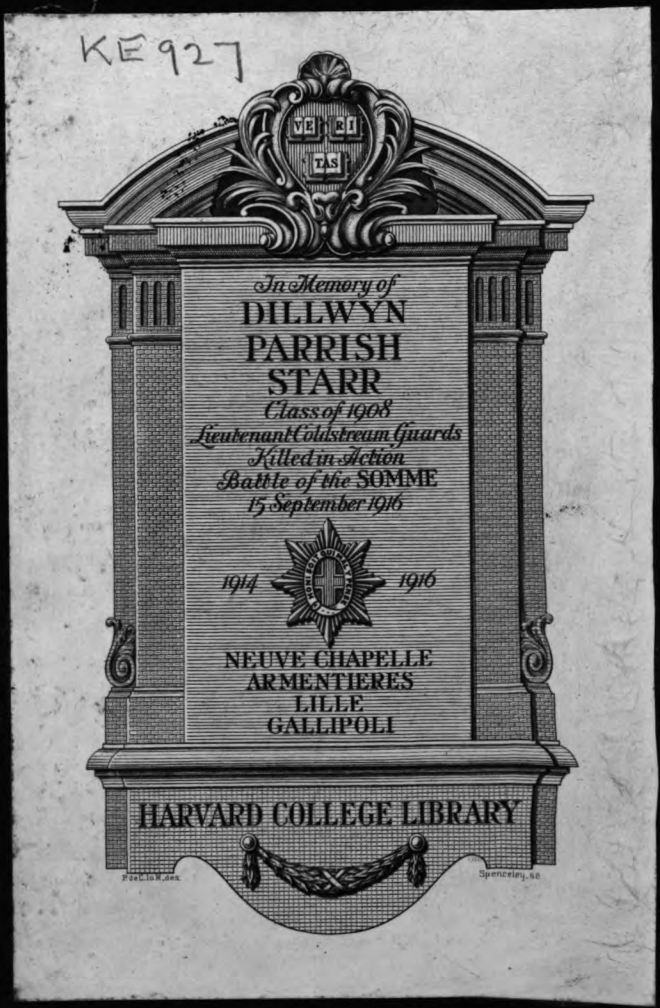


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# The King's Royal Rifle Corps Chronicle for 1902.

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ERRATA.

p. 141. *omit* "C.B." *after* "Captain Ward."
p. 141. *omit* "C. B." *after* "Colonel Browne."
p. 144. *for* "Lieut.-Colonel Tildon" *read* "Tilden."
p. 144, 1st line. *dele.* "1st Battalion K.R.R."
p. 144. *for* "Major Cary Bower" *read* "Borrer."
p. 144. *for* "Colonel J. Hoare" *read* "Hare."
p. 144. *for* "Lord F. Fitzgerald" *read* "Fitz-Gerald."
p. 145. *for* "Lt.-Col. Kneith Turnour Fetherstonhaugh" *read* "Keith."
p. 145. *for* "Colonel G. Hitson" *read* "Kitson."
p. 145. *omit second entry of* "Major-General G. Hatchell."
p. 146. *for* "Lieut. Kelley" *read* "Kelly."
p. 146. *for* "Captain Mcqueen" *read* "Mac Queen."

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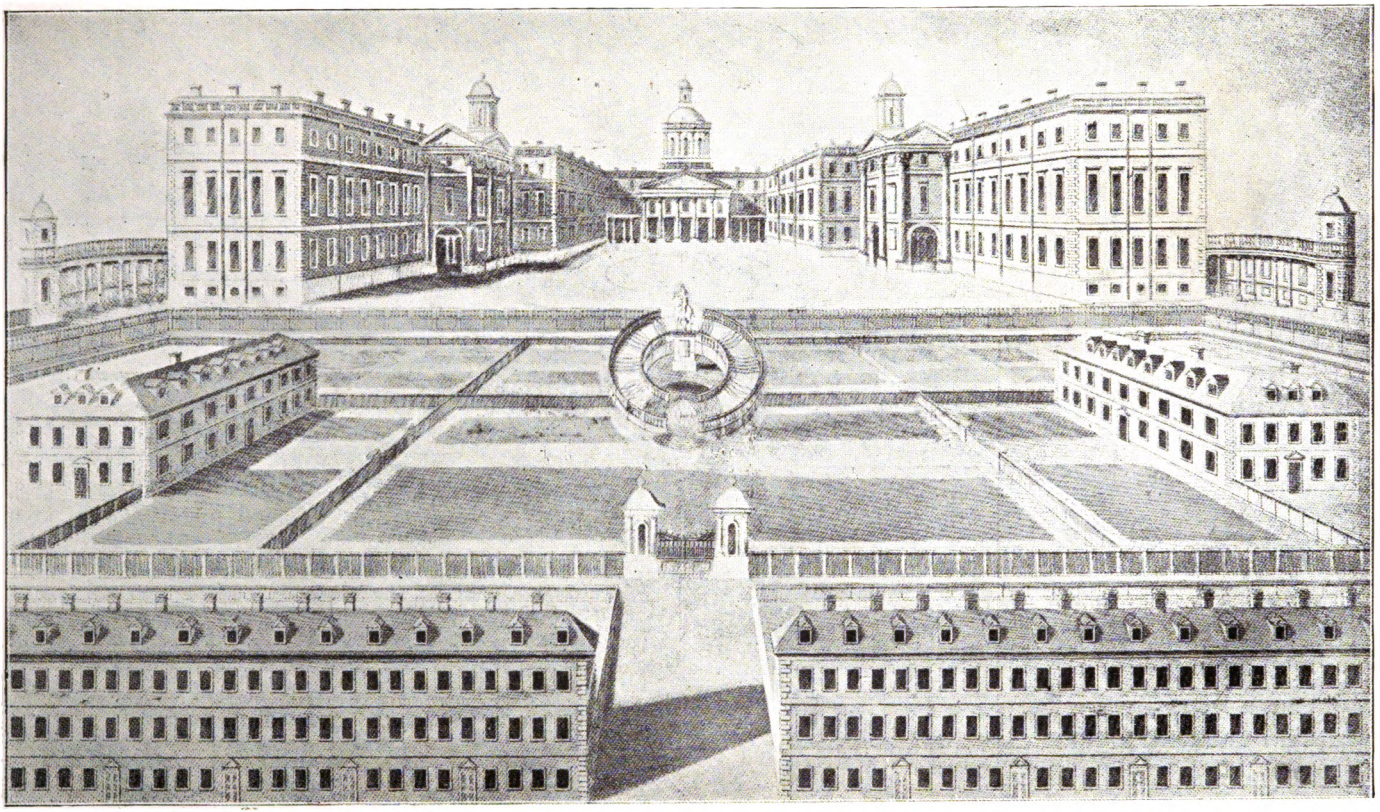

THE KING'S HOUSE, WINCHESTER, AS DESIGNED BY SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN.

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THE

# KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS CHRONICLE

## 1902

**Committee:**

COLONEL H. R. MENDS.

MAJOR SIR GUY CAMPBELL, BART.

CAPTAIN THE HON. R. M. STUART WORTLEY, D.S.O.

**Honorary Secretary and Treasurer:**

MAJOR T. M. RILEY, RIFLE DEPOT, GOSPORT.

**Winchester:**

WARREN AND SON, PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS, HIGH STREET.

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WINCHESTER BARRACKS BEFORE THE FIRE.

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## PREFACE BY THE COMMITTEE.

IN placing the second number of the *Chronicle* in the hands of the subscribers, the Committee take the opportunity of thanking all those who have so willingly assisted them in their duties, especially to those past and present Officers who have contributed articles, and to the Colonels Commandants for their donations, which enabled the year to be closed free of debt.

There are 179 annual subscribers at five shillings each, if we are to continue supplying the non-commissioned officers and men with copies at half price, it is necessary we should have at least 300 regular subscriptions.

There are a number of 1901 *Chronicles* on hand, so that all becoming subscribers can be supplied with copies.

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WINCHESTER BARRACKS AFTER THE FIRE, 19TH DECEMBER, 1894.

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NEW BARRACKS, WINCHESTER

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# The King's Royal Rifle Corps Calendar

## 1903.

*Compiled by* CAPTAIN T. M. RILEY.



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# JANUARY.

| Day | Dat | TABLE OF EVENTS |
|---|---|---|
| Th | 1 | 1857.—Enfield Rifles issued to 1st Bn. 1878.—Helmets issued to 1st Bn. |
| F | 2 | 1877.—1st Bn. landed in England from Halifax. |
| S | 3 | |
| Sun | 4 | |
| M | 5 | 1827.—Duke of York died. Duke of Cambridge appointed Colonel-in-Chief. |
| Tu | 6 | 1838.—1st Bn. moved from Corfu to Zante. 1900.—Heavy Boer attack on Ladysmith (1st and 2nd Bns.). |
| W | 7 | 1879.—Surrender of Kandahar. |
| Th | 8 | 1879.—2nd Bn. entered Kandahar first time (Afghan War). |
| F | 9 | 1819.—1st Bn. South Africa to West Indies and thence to England. |
| S | 10 | 1812.—5th Bn. at commencement of siege Ciudad Rodrigo. |
| Sun | 11 | |
| M | 12 | |
| Tu | 13 | 1895.—2nd Bn. left Gibraltar for Malta. 1900.—9th Bn. to South Africa. |
| W | 14 | 1897.—Wreck of the *Warren Hastings*, with Head Quarters and four Companies of 1st Bn. |
| Th | 15 | 1873.—Martini-Henry Rifles issued to 1st Bn. |
| F | 16 | 1809.—2nd Bn. at Corunna under Sir John Moore. |
| S | 17 | 1809.—2nd Bn. moved from Spain to the Channel Islands. 1901.—2nd Bn. arrived in India. |
| Sun | 18 | |
| M | 19 | 1812.—Assault and capture of Ciudad Rodrigo (5th Bn.). |
| Tu | 20 | 1860.—Eight Victoria Crosses given to 1st Bn. for Indian Mutiny. |
| W | 21 | 1900.—Tugela River crossed (3rd Bn.). |
| Th | 22 | 1849.—Capture of Mooltan (Sikh War—1st Bn.). |
| F | 23 | |
| S | 24 | 1900.—Battle of Spion Kop (3rd Bn.). |
| Sun | 25 | |
| M | 26 | |
| Tu | 27 | 1852.—2nd Bn. engaged in destroying Kaffir farms, etc. |
| W | 28 | 1854.—Lord Gough appointed Colonel-in-Chief. 1881.—Action of Laings Nek (3rd Bn.). |
| Th | 29 | |
| F | 30 | 1841.—Brunswick percussion Rifles issued to 1st Bn. |
| S | 31 | 1865.—Depôt of 2nd Bn. joined Service Companies at Aldershot. |

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# The King's Royal Rifle Corps Calendar

## 1903.

*Compiled by* CAPTAIN T. M. RILEY.



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# JANUARY.

| Day | Dat | TABLE OF EVENTS |
|---|---|---|
| Th | 1 | 1857.—Enfield Rifles issued to 1st Bn. 1878.—Helmets issued to 1st Bn. |
| F | 2 | 1877.—1st Bn. landed in England from Halifax. |
| S | 3 | |
| Sun | 4 | |
| M | 5 | 1827.—Duke of York died. Duke of Cambridge appointed Colonel-in-Chief. |
| Tu | 6 | 1838.—1st Bn. moved from Corfu to Zante. 1900.—Heavy Boer attack on Ladysmith (1st and 2nd Bns.). |
| W | 7 | 1879.—Surrender of Kandahar. |
| Th | 8 | 1879.—2nd Bn. entered Kandahar first time (Afghan War). |
| F | 9 | 1819.—1st Bn. South Africa to West Indies and thence to England. |
| S | 10 | 1812.—5th Bn. at commencement of siege Ciudad Rodrigo. |
| Sun | 11 | |
| M | 12 | |
| Tu | 13 | 1895.—2nd Bn. left Gibraltar for Malta. 1900.—9th Bn. to South Africa. |
| W | 14 | 1897.—Wreck of the *Warren Hastings*, with Head Quarters and four Companies of 1st Bn. |
| Th | 15 | 1873.—Martini-Henry Rifles issued to 1st Bn. |
| F | 16 | 1809.—2nd Bn. at Corunna under Sir John Moore. |
| S | 17 | 1809.—2nd Bn. moved from Spain to the Channel Islands. 1901.—2nd Bn. arrived in India. |
| Sun | 18 | |
| M | 19 | 1812.—Assault and capture of Ciudad Rodrigo (5th Bn.). |
| Tu | 20 | 1860.—Eight Victoria Crosses given to 1st Bn. for Indian Mutiny. |
| W | 21 | 1900.—Tugela River crossed (3rd Bn.). |
| Th | 22 | 1849.—Capture of Mooltan (Sikh War—1st Bn.). |
| F | 23 | |
| S | 24 | 1900.—Battle of Spion Kop (3rd Bn.). |
| Sun | 25 | |
| M | 26 | |
| Tu | 27 | 1852.—2nd Bn. engaged in destroying Kaffir farms, etc. |
| W | 28 | 1854.—Lord Gough appointed Colonel-in-Chief. 1881.—Action of Laings Nek (3rd Bn.). |
| Th | 29 | |
| F | 30 | 1841.—Brunswick percussion Rifles issued to 1st Bn. |
| S | 31 | 1865.—Depôt of 2nd Bn. joined Service Companies at Aldershot. |

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# FEBRUARY.

| Day | Date | TABLE OF EVENTS |
|---|---|---|
| Sun | 1 | 1866.—2nd Bn. moved from England to Ireland. |
| M | 2 | 1901.—1st Bn. in action at Roodepoort, South Africa. |
| Tu | 3 | |
| W | 4 | |
| Th | 5 | 1762.—Capture of Port Royal, Martinique (3rd Bn.). 1900.—Capture of Vaal Kraantz (3rd Bn.). |
| F | 6 | 1810.—Capture of Guadaloupe (2nd and 4th Bns.). |
| S | 7 | |
| Sun | 8 | 1807.—Capture of Fort Dessaix Martinique. 1881.—Ingogo (3rd Bn.). |
| M | 9 | 1818.—6th Bn. disbanded at Portsmouth. |
| Tu | 10 | 1895.—3rd Bn. Parkhurst to Shorncliffe. |
| W | 11 | 1850.—Expedition against Affreedees (1st Bn.). |
| Th | 12 | 1797.—4 Companies 3rd Bn. sent from Tobago against Trinidad. |
| F | 13 | 1762.—3rd Bn. at Capture of Martinique. |
| S | 14 | 1877.—New pattern knapsack issued to 1st Bn. |
| Sun | 15 | |
| M | 16 | 1900.—Cingolo (3rd Bn.). |
| Tu | 17 | 1809.—3rd Bn. at capture of Martinique. |
| W | 18 | 1900.—Monte Christo (3rd Bn.). 1900.—Paardeberg. |
| Th | 19 | 1862.—3rd Bn. moved from India to Burmah. 1879.—3rd Bn. sailed for South Africa. 1901.—4th Bn. Mounted Infantry Company embarked for South Africa. |
| F | 20 | 1759.—Gold Medal issued to Officers 1st Bn. for service against Indians. |
| S | 21 | 1849.—Battle of Goojerat. |
| Sun | 22 | 1849.—1st Bn. started from Thelum to Rawal Pindi and Peshawur (Sikh War). |
| M | 23 | 1814.—5th Bn. at Passage of the Adour. |
| Tu | 24 | 1862.—2nd Bn. arrived at Portsmouth from China. |
| W | 25 | |
| Th | 26 | 1852.—Wreck of *Birkenhead*, 31 Riflemen lost. 1825.—"Albuera," "Pyrenees," "Nive" granted. |
| F | 27 | 1814.—Battle of Orthes (5th Bn.). 1900.—Battle of Pieter's Hill (3rd Bn.). |
| S | 28 | 1860.—2nd Bn. started for China. 1900.—Relief of Ladysmith (1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns.). |

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# MARCH.

| Day | Date | TABLE OF EVENTS |
|---|---|---|
| Sun | 1 | 1884.—3rd Bn. present at Relief of Tokar. |
| M | 2 | 1830.—2nd Bn. arrived from West Indies. |
| Tu | 3 | 1869.—Field-Marshal H. R. H. Duke of Cambridge appointed Colonel-in-Chief. 1779.—Engagement at Hudson's Ferry. |
| W | 4 | |
| Th | 5 | |
| F | 6 | 1860.—V.C. granted to Lieutenant A. Heathcote and 6 Riflemen for Indian Mutiny. |
| S | 7 | 1866.—1st Bn. moved from Ireland to Malta. 1900.—Royal Rifle Reserve Battalion formed at Portsmouth. |
| Sun | 8 | |
| M | 9 | |
| Tu | 10 | 1852.—2nd Bn. formed part of a Force to attack Iron Mountains, South Africa. |
| W | 11 | 1841.—2nd Bn. moved from Mediterranean to West Indies. |
| Th | 12 | |
| F | 13 | 1895.—Maxim Gun (·303) issued to 1st Bn. 1884.—3rd Bn. at Tamai. |
| S | 14 | 1811.—Skirmish at Pombal. |
| Sun | 15 | 1811.—Action of Casa Nova. 1879.—3rd Bn. arrived at the Cape. |
| M | 16 | 1895.—1st Bn. detailed for Chitral Relief Force. |
| Tu | 17 | 1860.—1st Bn. moved from India to England, and was thanked by Governor-General for services. |
| W | 18 | 1812.—5th Bn. at siege of Badajos. 1901.—4th Bn. Mounted Infantry Company embarked for South Africa. |
| Th | 19 | |
| F | 20 | 1879.—3rd Bn. arrived at Natal. |
| S | 21 | 1794.—Capture of Martinique. |
| Sun | 22 | 1879.—3rd Bn. started on Zulu Campaign. |
| M | 23 | 1862.—3rd Bn. arrived at Thayetmyo from India. 1866.—Battalions at home reduced from 12 to 10 Companies. |
| Tu | 24 | 1846.—1st Bn. started to Scinde. |
| W | 25 | 1876.—7th or Depôt Bn. broken up. |
| Th | 26 | |
| F | 27 | 1891.—1st Bn. started on Hazara Expedition. |
| S | 28 | 1844.—2nd Bn. moved from West Indies to Canada. |
| Sun | 29 | 1895.—1st Bn. started on Chitral Relief Expedition. |
| M | 30 | 1828.—1st Bn. embarked at Lisbon for Ireland. |
| Tu | 31 | 1855.—3rd Bn. raised in Dublin (4th time). |

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# APRIL.

| Day | Date | TABLE OF EVENTS |
|---|---|---|
| W | 1 | 1863.—Viscount Melville appointed Colonel Commanding. 1874.—Busbies issued. Ahmed Khel, Kandahar, Afghanistan, and South Africa granted 1881. |
| Th | 2 | 1879.—3rd Bn. at Battle of Ginghilovo. |
| F | 3 | 1879.—Relief of Ekhowe (3rd Bn.). 1895.—Malakand Pass, Chitral (1st Bn.). |
| S | 4 | 1794.—Capture of St. Lucia (3rd Bn.). |
| Sun | 5 | 1856.—2nd Bn. detachments in Kaffraria relieved by German Legion. |
| M | 6 | 1812.—Storming of Badajoz (5th Bn.). |
| Tu | 7 | 1891.—1st Bn. started on Miranzai Expedition. |
| W | 8 | 1795.—3rd. Bn. moved from Channel Islands to West Indies. |
| Th | 9 | 1800.—Clothing Warrant issued allowing green clothing to 5th Bn. |
| F | 10 | 1814.—Battle of Toulouse. |
| S | 11 | |
| Sun | 12 | 1809.—Capture of the Islands of Les Saintes, Guadaloupe (3rd and 4th Bns.). |
| M | 13 | |
| Tu | 14 | 1814.—Repulse of sortie from Bayonne (5th Bn.). |
| W | 15 | 1811.—Surrender of Olivenza. |
| Th | 16 | 1825.—Duke of York's button given to 1st Bn. |
| F | 17 | 1781.—Skirmish at Hobkirks. 1858.—Action of Bagawallah. |
| S | 18 | 1858.—Capture of Nugeelabad. 1815.—Peninsula granted. |
| Sun | 19 | 1880.—Battle of Ahmed Khel (2nd Bn.). |
| M | 20 | |
| Tu | 21 | 1858.—Action of Nugena. Relief of Moradabad and Dojura. |
| W | 22 | 1794.—Capture of Guadaloupe. |
| Th | 23 | 1880.—Action at Arzu (Afghan War—2nd Bn.). |
| F | 24 | |
| S | 25 | 1860.—2nd Bn. arrived at Hong Kong from Calcutta. |
| Sun | 26 | |
| M | 27 | 1760.—Second Battle of Quebec. |
| Tu | 28 | 1760.—2nd and 3rd Bns. at Plains of Abraham, Canada. |
| W | 29 | 1780.—1st Bn. at Capture of Fort St. John, Nicaragua. |
| Th | 30 | 1804.—Capture of Surinam. |

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# MAY.

| Day | Date | TABLE OF EVENTS |
|---|---|---|
| F | 1 | 1872.—Valise equipment issued to 1st Bn. |
| S | 2 | 1797.—Attack on Porto Rico. 1896.—Rifle Company Mounted Infantry embarked for South Africa. |
| Sun | 3 | 1811.—Combat of Fuentes d'Onor (5th Bn.). |
| M | 4 | |
| Tu | 5 | 1811.—Battle of Fuentes d'Onor (5th Bn.). |
| W | 6 | 1758.—16 Rifled Fusils issued to 1st Bn. 1858.—Capture of Bareilly (1st Bn.). |
| Th | 7 | 1864.—2nd Bn. received Whitworth hexagonal-bore Rifles in place of 5-groove Rifles. |
| F | 8 | 1845.—Companies distinguished by letters instead of numbers. |
| S | 9 | |
| Sun | 10 | 1811.—Repulse of sortie at Badajos. 1857.—Outbreak of Indian Mutiny at Meerut (1st Bn.). |
| M | 11 | 1858.—Relief of Shahjehanpore. |
| Tu | 12 | 1809.—Passage of the Douro and Capture of Oporto (5th Bn.). |
| W | 13 | 1850.—New pattern cap pockets issued to 1st Bn. |
| Th | 14 | |
| F | 15 | 1858.—Head Quarters of 2nd Bn. landed at Calcutta from South Africa. |
| S | 16 | 1811.—Battle of Albuhera. 1760.—1st and 3rd Bns. at Quebec. |
| Sun | 17 | 1847.—2nd Bn. moved from Nova Scotia to England. |
| M | 18 | 1760.—The French forced to raise the Siege of Quebec. 1763.—3rd and 4th Bns. disbanded. |
| Tu | 19 | 1812.—Action of Almarez. |
| W | 20 | 1870.—Red River Expedition started (1st Bn.). |
| Th | 21 | 1844.—2nd Bn. Depôt disembarked at Glasgow. |
| F | 22 | 1844.—2nd Bn. Depôt arrived at Stirling from Ireland. |
| S | 23 | |
| Sun | 24 | 1858.—Capture of Forts Bunnai and Mehundee (1st Bn.). |
| M | 25 | 1846.—2nd Bn. Depôt embarked at Leith for Chatham. |
| Tu | 26 | |
| W | 27 | 1863.—2nd Bn. moved from Portsmouth to Aldershot. |
| Th | 28 | 1864.—Whitworth Rifles issued to 1st and 2nd Bns. |
| F | 29 | |
| S | 30 | 1857.—Action of the Hindun (1st Bn.). |
| Sun | 31 | 1858.—Capture of Shahabad (1st Bn.). |

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# JUNE.

| Day | Date | TABLE OF EVENTS |
|---|---|---|
| M | 1 | 1835.—Service and Depôt Companies 2nd Bn. separated. |
| Tu | 2 | 1758.—2nd and 3rd. Bns. arrived before Louisburg. |
| W | 3 | |
| Th | 4 | 1841.—2nd Bn. arrived at Jamaica from Ionian Islands. |
| F | 5 | 1759.—2nd and 3rd Bns. started for Quebec under Wolfe. |
| S | 6 | 1864.—1st Bn. moved from England to Ireland. |
| Sun | 7 | 1857.—Battle of Badlee Ki Serai and Capture of Heights before Delhi (1st Bn.). |
| M | 8 | |
| Tu | 9 | 1840.—1st Bn. arrived in England from Corfu |
| W | 10 | 1796.—Defeat of Caribs at Vigic in the Island of Grenada. |
| Th | 11 | |
| F | 12 | |
| S | 13 | 1893.—Indian Medal and Clasp Hazara issued to 1st Bn. |
| Sun | 14 | 1760.—Grenadiers 2nd and 3rd Bns. started for Montreal. |
| M | 15 | 1808.—5th Bn. started for Portugal. |
| Tu | 16 | |
| W | 17 | |
| Th | 18 | 1812.—5th Bn. at Siege of Forts St. Cayetano, St. Vincent, La Murcede, and Salamanca (Peninsula). |
| F | 19 | 1829.—New pattern knapsack issued. |
| S | 20 | 1757.—Expedition under Colonel Boquet to borders of South Carolina. 1798.—Engagement at Goff's Bridge. Rifles first used in action by 5th Bn. |
| Sun | 21 | 1813.—Battle of Vittoria (5th Bn.). |
| M | 22 | 1869.—4th Bn. moved from New Brunswick to England. |
| Tu | 23 | |
| W | 24 | 1817.—7th Bn. disbanded. |
| Th | 25 | 1824.—Regiment made a British Corps and title changed to "Duke of York's Own." |
| F | 26 | 1861.—4th Bn. moved from Ireland to Canada. |
| S | 27 | 1763.—4th Bn. disbanded. |
| Sun | 28 | |
| M | 29 | 1860.—2nd Bn. landed in China. |
| Tu | 30 | |

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# JULY.

| Day | Date | TABLE OF EVENTS |
|---|---|---|
| W | 1 | 1881.—Title of Corps changed from 60th Rifles to King's Royal Rifle Corps. |
| Th | 2 | |
| F | 3 | |
| S | 4 | |
| Sun | 5 | 1759.—Repulse of the French at Oswego (4th Bn.). |
| M | 6 | |
| Tu | 7 | 1873.—Glengarry caps issued to 1st Bn. |
| W | 8 | 1850.—H.R.H. Duke of Cambridge, Colonel-in-Chief, died. |
| Th | 9 | 1887.—1st and 2nd Bns. present at Jubilee Review at Aldershot. |
| F | 10 | 1858.—2nd Bn. arrived at Dinapore for service against mutineers. |
| S | 11 | 1845.—1st Bn. moved from Ireland to India. |
| Sun | 12 | 1799.—6th and 7th Bns. raised. |
| M | 13 | |
| Tu | 14 | 1836.—1st Bn. moved from Malta to Corfu. |
| W | 15 | 1851.—2nd Bn. moved from Ireland to Kaffraria. 1824.—2nd Bn. became Rifles. |
| Th | 16 | 1874.—4th Bn. moved from Portland to Devonport. 1896.—2nd Bn. from Malta to South Africa. |
| F | 17 | 1882.—3rd Bn. disembarked at Alexandria from Malta. |
| S | 18 | 1812.—Skirmish at Castragon. |
| Sun | 19 | 1817.—2nd Bn. moved from West Indies to Nova Scotia. |
| M | 20 | 1896.—Rifle Company Mounted Infantry engaged in action with Matabele. |
| Tu | 21 | 1759.—1st Bn. formed part of Force for invasion of Canada. |
| W | 22 | 1812.—Battle of Salamanca (5th Bn.). |
| Th | 23 | |
| F | 24 | |
| S | 25 | 1759.—Capture of Fort Niagara. 1813.—Battle of the Pyrenees. 1818.—5th Rifle Bn. disbanded. |
| Sun | 26 | 1758.—Capture of Louisburg. 1800.—1st clothing warrant issued for dress of Regiment. |
| M | 27 | 1758.—Capture of Fort Frontenac. 1857.—4th Bn. raised at Winchester, "4th time." |
| Tu | 28 | 1809.—Battle of Talavera (5th Bn.). |
| W | 29 | 1809.—Battle of Pyrenees (5th Bn.). |
| Th | 30 | |
| F | 31 | 1759.—Motto of *Celer et Audax* given by Wolfe to the Regiment at attack of Montmorenci. |

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# AUGUST.

| Day | Date | TABLE OF EVENTS |
|---|---|---|
| S | 1 | 1856.—Double-breasted tunic issued. |
| Sun | 2 | 1860.—Capture of Peh-Tang (2nd Bn.). |
| M | 3 | 1860.—2nd Bn. formed part of Force at Peh-Tang, China. |
| Tu | 4 | |
| W | 5 | 1857.—3rd Bn. moved from Ireland to India. |
| Th | 6 | |
| F | 7 | 1758.—Part of 2nd and 3rd Bns. started for Prince Edward's Island. |
| S | 8 | 1857.—3rd Bn. embarked for Madras. 1900.—1st Bn. in action, Amersfoot, South Africa. |
| Sun | 9 | 1880.—2nd Bn. started on march from Cabul to Kandahar under Roberts. |
| M | 10 | |
| Tu | 11 | 1879.—3rd Bn. arrived at Ulundi. Zulu War. |
| W | 12 | |
| Th | 13 | 1762.—Capture of Havannah. 1901.—Battle near Lydenburg, South Africa (1st Bn.). |
| F | 14 | 1860.—Capture of Fort Tanghu (2nd Bn. present). |
| S | 15 | 1850.—H. R. H. Prince Albert appointed Colonel-in-Chief. |
| Sun | 16 | 1808.—Action of Lorinda (5th Bn.). |
| M | 17 | 1808.—Battle of Roleia (5th Bn.). |
| Tu | 18 | |
| W | 19 | 1856.—Enfield-Pritchett Rifles issued to 2nd Bn. |
| Th | 20 | 1799.—Part of 5th Bn. at Surinam. |
| F | 21 | 1808.—Battle of Vimiera (5th Bn.). 1860.—Capture of Taku Forts (2nd Bn.). |
| S | 22 | |
| Sun | 23 | 1797.—H. R. H. Duke of York appointed Colonel-in-Chief. 1799.—Reduction of Surinam. |
| M | 24 | 1814.—2 Companies 7th Bn. started for Penobscot River, Maine. 1900.—1st Bn. in action, Geluk, South Africa. |
| Tu | 25 | 1760.—Capture of Fort Isle Royale. 1775.—3rd and 4th Bns. raised. |
| W | 26 | |
| Th | 27 | |
| F | 28 | 1879.—Capture of Ketchwayo. |
| S | 29 | |
| Sun | 30 | |
| M | 31 | 1880.—Termination of march from Cabul to Kandahar. |

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# SEPTEMBER.

| Day | Date | TABLE OF EVENTS |
|---|---|---|
| Tu | 1 | 1880.—Battle of Kandahar (2nd Bn.). 1813.—7th Rifle Bn. raised in Guernsey. |
| W | 2 | 1870.—4th Bn. moved from Colchester to Aldershot. 1900.—Mounted Infantry Company in action (1st Bn.). |
| Th | 3 | 1884.—3rd Bn. arrived at Mount Troodos, Cyprus. |
| F | 4 | |
| S | 5 | 1867.—1st Bn. moved from Mediterranean to Canada. |
| Sun | 6 | 1760.—1st and 4th Bns. at siege of Montreal. |
| M | 7 | |
| Tu | 8 | 1760.—Capture of Montreal (2nd and 3rd Bns.). |
| W | 9 | 1882.—Action at Kassassin (3rd Bn.). |
| Th | 10 | |
| F | 11 | 1863.—"Delhi" granted. 1855.—2nd Bn. supplied with Pritchett rifles. |
| S | 12 | |
| Sun | 13 | 1759.—Battle of Quebec (2nd and 3rd Bns.). 1860.—Capture of Pekin (2nd Bn.). 1882.—Battle of Tel-el-Kebir (3rd Bn.). |
| M | 14 | 1867.—2nd Bn. moved from Ireland to India. |
| Tu | 15 | |
| W | 16 | 1759.—Grenadiers of 2nd, 3rd and 4th Bns. at Capture of Savannah. |
| Th | 17 | 1759.—Capture of Quebec (2nd and 3rd Bns.). 1901.—Action at Blood River Poort, South Africa (Mounted Infantry Company 4th Bn.). |
| F | 18 | 1899.—2nd Bn. embarked at Calcutta for S. Africa. |
| S | 19 | 1812.—Capture of Fort St. Michael near Burgos (5th Bn.). |
| Sun | 20 | 1857.—Assault and Capture of Delhi (1st Bn.). |
| M | 21 | |
| Tu | 22 | 1787.—3rd and 4th Bns. raised at Chatham. 1902.—1st Bn. embarked for Malta. |
| W | 23 | 1852.—General Viscount Beresford, G.C.B., appointed Colonel-in-Chief. |
| Th | 24 | 1858.—Wing of 2nd Bn. moved from Kaffraria to India. |
| F | 25 | 1811.—Combat at El Bodon (5th Bn.). |
| S | 26 | 1892.—1st Bn. started on Isazai Expedition. |
| Sun | 27 | 1810.—Battle of Busaco (5th Bn.). 1812.—Skirmish at Aldea de Pontac (5th Bn.). |
| M | 28 | |
| Tu | 29 | 1821.—Peninsular honors granted. |
| W | 30 | 1758.—General, afterwards Lord, Amherst, K. B., appointed Colonel-in-Chief. |

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# OCTOBER.

| Day | Date | TABLE OF EVENTS |
|---|---|---|
| Th | 1 | 1873.—Busbies and Glengarries issued to 4th Bn. |
| F | 2 | 1790.—Battle of Bergen. |
| S | 3 | 1879.—3rd Bn. returned to Natal from Zulu War. |
| Sun | 4 | |
| M | 5 | 1860.—New pattern chako issued to 1st Bn. |
| Tu | 6 | 1803.—1st Bn. moved from South America to Nova Scotia. |
| W | 7 | 1813.—Passage of the Bidassoa (5th Bn.). |
| Th | 8 | 1858.—Action of Bark-ka-Gong (1st Bn.). |
| F | 9 | 1779.—Repulse of the French attack on Savannah. |
| S | 10 | 1783.—3rd and 4th Bns. disbanded at Halifax, N. S. |
| Sun | 11 | 1870.—2nd Bn. started on Maori Expedition. |
| M | 12 | 1870.—1st Bn. returned from Red River Expedition. |
| Tu | 13 | 1824.—Steel scabbards sanctioned for Officers. |
| W | 14 | 1794.—2 Companies 4th Bn. at siege of Fort Matilda, Guadaloupe. |
| Th | 15 | 1824.—Motto, "*Celer et Audax*," resumed. |
| F | 16 | 1852.—One Company 2nd Bn. while escorting convoy attacked by Kaffirs. |
| S | 17 | 1834.—1st Bn. moved from Gibraltar to Malta. 1902.—1st Bn. arrived at Malta. |
| Sun | 18 | 1858.—1st Bn. started on Oude Campaign. |
| M | 19 | 1858.—Action of Pusgaon. |
| Tu | 20 | 1874.—Martini-Henry Rifles issued to 3rd and 4th Bns. 1899.—Battle of Talana Hill (1st Bn.). |
| W | 21 | 1812.—Capture of Burgos (Peninsula)—5th Bn. |
| Th | 22 | 1835.—2nd Bn. moved from Ireland to Mediterranean. |
| F | 23 | 1837.—2nd Bn. ordered from Gibraltar to Corfu. |
| S | 24 | |
| Sun | 25 | 1858.—Action of Rissoolpore. |
| M | 26 | |
| Tu | 27 | 1759.—Brigade-General The Hon. J. Murray appointed Governor of Quebec. |
| W | 28 | 1811.—Action of Arroyo del Molinos (5th Bn.). |
| Th | 29 | 1851.—3 Companies 2nd Bn. started for Kaffir War. |
| F | 30 | 1867.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Calcutta from England. 1899.—Battle of Lombard's Kop (1st and 2nd Bns.). |
| S | 31 | Battle of Brakenlaagte (25th M. I.). |

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# NOVEMBER.

| Day | Date | TABLE OF EVENTS |
|---|---|---|
| Sun | 1 | 1892.—Lee-Metford Rifle issued to 1st Bn. |
| M | 2 | 1842.—Sir W. G. Davey appointed Colonel-Commandant. |
| Tu | 3 | 1761.—Act of Parliament passed naturalizing foreign subjects to serve in the Regiment. |
| W | 4 | |
| Th | 5 | 1899.—3rd Bn. embarked for South Africa. |
| F | 6 | |
| S | 7 | 1859.—Capture of Fort Mittowlee (1st Bn.). |
| Sun | 8 | |
| M | 9 | 1860.—Pekin evacuated by British Troops. |
| Tu | 10 | 1813.—Battle of Nivelle. 1812.—Skirmish at Alba de Formes. |
| W | 11 | 1871.—1st Bn. moved from Quebec to Halifax. |
| Th | 12 | |
| F | 13 | 1813.—Battle of St. Jean-de-Luz. 1755.—Act of Parliament 29th, Geo. II, Cap. 5, authorizing the raising of Regiment. |
| S | 14 | 1813.—8th Rifle Bn. raised at Lisbon. |
| Sun | 15 | |
| M | 16 | |
| Tu | 17 | 1865.—3rd Bn. moved from Burmah to India. |
| W | 18 | |
| Th | 19 | |
| F | 20 | 1809.—2nd Bn. moved from Channel Islands to West Indies. |
| S | 21 | |
| Sun | 22 | |
| M | 23 | |
| Tu | 24 | 1880.—2nd Bn. returned from Afghan War. |
| W | 25 | 1758.—Capture of Fort du Quesne (Pittsburg). |
| Th | 26 | 1858.—Action of Dumoriagunge (1st Bn.). |
| F | 27 | 1778.—Part of 4th Bn. started on Expedition to Georgia. |
| S | 28 | 1801.—6th Bn. moved from England to West Indies. |
| Sun | 29 | 1871.—3rd Bn. moved from India to Aden. |
| M | 30 | 1806.—3rd Bn. moved from Portsmouth to Channel Islands. |

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## DECEMBER.

| Day | Date | TABLE OF EVENTS |
|---|---|---|
| Tu | 1 | 1858.—Action of Mehundee and Biswah (1st Bn.). |
| W | 2 | 1861.—China Medals issued to 2nd Bn. |
| Th | 3 | 1849.—1st Bn. started on Euzuffzie Expedition. |
| F | 4 | 1851.—Passage of the Great Kei (2nd Bn). |
| S | 5 | 1892.—4th Bn. arrived in England from Burmah. |
| Sun | 6 | 1813.—8th, 9th, and 10th Bns. authorized. |
| M | 7 | 1871.—3rd Bn. embarked for Aden from India. |
| Tu | 8 | 1891.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Gibraltar from Dublin. |
| W | 9 | to 13th. 1813.—Battle of Nive (5th Bn.). |
| Th | 10 | 1896.—1st Bn. to Cape and Mauritius from India. |
| F | 11 | 1849.—Capture of Luggoo. |
| S | 12 | |
| Sun | 13 | 1891.—3rd Bn. arrived in England from Gibraltar. |
| M | 14 | 1849.—Capture of Pallee Zoormundie and Thear Khana. (1st Bn.). |
| Tu | 15 | 1835.—Half 2nd Bn. embarked for Gibraltar from Cork. 1899.—Battle of Colenso. |
| W | 16 | |
| Th | 17 | |
| F | 18 | 1858.—Short Enfield Rifles issued to 3rd Bn. |
| S | 19 | 1894.—Winchester Barracks, including Quarters of Depôt, destroyed by fire. |
| Sun | 20 | 1852.—Punjab, Mooltan, and Goojerat granted. |
| M | 21 | 1807.—Capture of the Danish Isles. |
| Tu | 22 | 1894.—Depôt moved from Winchester to Portsdown Forts. |
| W | 23 | 1858.—Action of Toolespore (1st Bn.). |
| Th | 24 | 1880.—1st Bn. moved from Aldershot to Ireland. |
| F | 25 | 1755.—Regiment raised. Earl of Loudoun appointed first Colonel-in-Chief. |
| S | 26 | |
| Sun | 27 | 1757.—Major-General Abercrombie appointed Colonel-in-Chief. |
| M | 28 | 1841.—Part of 2nd Bn. employed in quelling riots, Jamaica. |
| Tu | 29 | 1829.—2nd Bn. moved from West Indies to Isle of Wight. |
| W | 30 | |
| Th | 31 | 1797.—5th Bn. raised at Cowes, Isle of Wight, and clothed in green, and armed with Rifles. |

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THE EARL OF LOUDON.

COLONEL-IN-CHIEF OF THE 60TH REGIMENT, 1755.

---

WE know but little of the early career of this nobleman. He entered the army as Cornet of Horse in 1727, and the Army List for 1740 shows him as junior Captain in the 3rd Regiment of Foot Guards, his commission being dated 21st August, 1739.

On the 25th December, 1755, Lord Loudon was appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the 60th Royal Americans, which Regiment was just being raised at New York, and a few months later he arrived in that country as Commander-in-Chief, finding affairs in the greatest confusion.

In 1757 Lord Loudon set out with an expedition to Halifax, with the intention of attacking Louisbourg, but

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the backwardness of the Home Government in providing reinforcements obliged the abandonment of the scheme. The 2nd and 4th Battalions formed part of this force. Lord Loudon, who was a General of great energy and resources, was now recalled, and his connection with the 60th Regiment ceased, being succeeded in America by General James Abercromby. He was afterwards appointed Colonel of the 30th Regiment, and subsequently of the 3rd Foot Guards.

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# LIST OF OFFICERS, 1902.

## RIFLE DEPOT—GOSPORT (temp.).

"*Celer et Audax.*"

"Louisburg," "Quebec, 1759," "Roleia," "Vimiera," "Martinique," "Talavera," "Busaco," "Fuentes d'Onor," "Albuhera," "Cuidad Rodrigo," "Badajoz," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Pyrenees," "Nivelle," "Nive," "Orthes," "Toulouse," "Peninsula," Punjab," "Mooltan," "Goojerat," "Delhi," "Taku Forts," "Pekin," "South Africa, 1851-2-3, 1879," "Ahmad Khel," Kandahar, 1880," "Afghanistan, 1878-80," "Egypt, 1882, 1884," "Tel-el-Kebir," "Chitral."

*Uniform*—Green. *Facings*—Scarlet.

1st Battalion (60th Foot) - - - - *Malta.*
2nd ,, ( ,, ,, ) - - - - *Rawal Pindi, Punjab.*
3rd ,, ( ,, ,, ) - - - - *Machedodorp, Transvaal.*
4th ,, ( ,, ,, ) - - - - *Harrismith, O.R. Colony.*
Details (attached 14th Provisional Battalion - *Cork.*

*Colonel-in-Chief* - - Field-Marshal *H. R. H.* G. W. F. C., *Duke of* Cambridge, *K. G., K. T., K. P., G. C. B., G. C. S. I., G. C. M. G., G. C. I. E., G. C. V. O., A. D. C.*, Hon. Col.-in-Chief to the Forces - 3 Mar, 69

*Colonels Commandant* - V.C. Buller, Gen., *Rt. Hon. Sir* R. H., *G.C.B., G.C.M.G.*, [R] - - - - - - - 13 July, 95
Grenfell, Lieut.-Gen. F. W., *Lord, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.* [R], *s.* - - - - - - 7 Aug. 98

*Officer Commanding Rifle Depôt* - - Mends, Col. H. R. - 25 May, 99
*col.* 15 Oct. 98

*Qr.-Mr. Rifle Depôt* - - - - - Riley, T. - - - 8 Feb. 88
27 Sept. 82
*hon. capt.* 27 Sept. 92

## 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Battalions.

*Lieutenant-Colonels* (4).

2 Gore-Browne, H. ... 21 Oct. 1899
3 Campbell, W. P., *A.D.C.* 25 Jan. 1900
*bt. col.* 29 Nv. 1900
1 Bewicke-Copley, R. C., A.B., *C.B., p.s.c.* ... 18 Mr. 1900
4 Fortescue, F. A., *p.s.c.* 15 Oct. 1902

*Majors* (4).

(*2nd in command*).

3 Kays, W. S. ... 18 Mr. 1900
10 Jn. 1896
*bt. lt.-col.* 29 Nv. 1900
4 McGrigor, C. R. R., *p.s.c.* ... 13 July 1901
1 July 1896
*bt. lt.-col.* 29 Nv. 1900
2 Kinloch, H. A. ... 9 Oct. 1901
10 Dc. 1896
1 Thistlethwayte, E. W. 15 Oct, 1902
23 Mr. 1898

*Majors* (12).

*v.* Markham, C. J. ... 15 Oct. 1898
1 Prendergast, G. N. ... 29 Dc. 1898

*Majors*—(continued).

*s.* Nugent, O. S. W., *D.S.O., p.s.c* ... 21 Oct. 1899
3 Henniker, F. B. M. ... 7 Jan. 1900
e.a. Blewitt, A. ... 17 Mr. 1900
16 Nv. 1898
1 Pakenham, H. F. ... 18 Mr. 1900
*v.* Lister, G. C. ... 13 July 1901
*v.* Clark, C. A. G. ... 14 Ag. 1901
Morland, T. L. N., *D.S.O., p.s.c.*, (*Col. W. Africa*) 9 Oct. 1901
*bt. lt.-col.* 29 Nv. 1900
*s.* Oxley, R. S., *p.s.c.* ... 26 Oct. 1901
29 Nv. 1900
2 Howard, H. C. ... 8 Oct. 1902
e.a. Watson, J. K., *C.M.G., D.S.O.* ... 15 Oct. 1902
16 Nv. 1898

*Captains* (24).

*s.* *Jervis*, Hon. *St. L. H.*, D.S.O. ... 10 Oct. 1893
*Chaplin, C. S.* ... 15 Jan. 1894
4 Douglas-Pennant, F. ... 14 Mr. 1894
*Ashburnham, C.* ... 14 Mr. 1894
*m.* *Hare, S. W.* ... 4 Apl. 1894
*p.d.* *Curteis, J.* ... 20 Jn. 1894
4 Brownlow, *Hon.* J. R. 3 Jan. 1895



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*Captains*—(continued).

*s.* *Warre, H. C.*, D.S.O. 23 Jan. 1895
*s.c.* *Montagu-Stuart-Wortley*, Hon. *A. R.*, D.S.O. 11 Mr. 1895
1 Northey, E. ... 1 July 1895
2 Feilden, J. H. G. ... 9 Nv. 1896
*v.* *Jenner, L. C. D.* ... 30 Jan. 1897
*Gosling, C.* ... 5 Fb. 1897
*m.* *Eustace, C. L. E.*, D.S.O., 19 May 1897
3 Hope, J. A. ... 21 Ag. 1897
*Pearce-Serocold, E. p.s.c.* 11 Dc. 1897
3 Briscoe, H. A. W. ... 31 Dc. 1897
*bt. maj.* 29 Nv. 1900
*s.c.* *Sackville-West, C. J.* ... 27 Jan. 1898
*bt. maj.* 29 Nv. 1900
*s.c.* *Wilson, C. W.*, D.S.O. 27 Jan. 1898
*m.* *Byron, R.*, D.S.O. ... 27 Jan. 1898
2 Lainson, A. J., *D.S.O.* 18 Fb. 1898
*d.* 1 Philips, L. F. ... 18 May 1898
*bt. maj.* 22 Ag. 1902
2 Blore, H. R. ... 14 Sep. 1898
*bt. maj.* 29 Nv. 1900
4 Shakerley, G. C. ... 29 Dc. 1898
1 Cumberland, L. B. ... 29 Dc. 1898
*s.* *St. Aubyn, G. S.* ... 8 Mr. 1899
*bt. maj.* 29 Nv. 1900
4 *Allgood, W. H. L., adjt.* 8 Mr. 1899
*d.* 3 Beaumont, R. H. ... 8 Mr. 1899
2 Barnett, W. ... 17 May 1899
1 Manners, *Lord* R. W. O., *D.S.O.* ... 17 May 1899
1 Long, W. J. ... 21 Oct. 1899
*s.* *Scratchley, V. H. S.*, D.S.O. ... 22 Oct. 1899
3 *Hordern, G. V., adjt.* 4 Dc. 1899
*bt. maj.* 29 Nv. 1900
*m.* *Herbert-Stepney, C. C.* 7 Jan. 1900
4 Green, H. C. R. ... 7 Jan. 1900
4 Porter, M. L. ... 17 Mr. 1900
2 *Ward, E. F., adjt.* ... 24 May 1900
1 Crum, F. M. ... 1 Jan. 1901
*bt. maj.* 22 Ag. 1902
*p.b.* *Balfour, C. E.*, D.S.O. 13 Jan. 1901
*Master, R. C.* ... 13 Jan. 1901
*bt. maj.* 14 Jan. 1901
*Mott, S. F.* ... 13 Jan. 1901
*bt. maj.* 22 Ag. 1902
*v.* *Jelf, R. G.* ... 13 Jan. 1901
3 Rennie, G. A. P., *D.S.O.*, 25 Feb. 1901
2 Widdrington, B. F. ... 10 Mr. 1901
*s.* *Blundell-Hollinshead-Blundell, D. H.*, M.V.O., 19 Mr. 1901

*Captains*—(continued).

*p.b.* Canning, *Hon.* C. S. G., (*Maj. Res. of Off.*) ... 29 May 1901
*p.b.* *Armytage, G. A.* ... 26 Jn. 1901
2 Hankey, G. F. B. ... 26 Jn. 1901
*m.* *Lynes, W. P.* ... 3 July 1901
*m.* *Paine, A. I.*, D.S.O. ... 20 July 1901
3 Foljambe, H. F. F. B. 20 July 1901
*p.b.* *Johnstone, R.* ... 18 Sep. 1901
1 Pratt, M. ... 24 Sep. 1901
*v.* *Majendie, B. J.* ... 9 Oct. 1901
4 *Bircham, H. F. W.* ... 25 Oct. 1901
1 *Davidson, J. H.*, D.S.O., *adjt.* 25 Oct. 1901
3 Kay, W. A. I. ... 11 Dc. 1901
*Cathcart, A. E.* ... 7 Jan. 1902
*Wake, H.*, D.S.O. ... 7 Jan. 1902
1 Johnson, H. C., *D.S.O.* 7 Jan. 1902
*p.b.* *Seymour, C. H. N.* ... 7 Jan. 1902
**V.C.** *Price-Davies, L. A. E.*, D.S.O. ... 7 Jan. 1902
4 Sims, R. F. M., *D.S.O.* 7 Jan. 1902
2 Priaulx, G. K. ... 22 Jan. 1902
4 Legard, A. D. ... 14 Jn. 1902

*Lieutenants* (40).

2 Makins, G. ... 25 Nv. 1899
*White, H. H. R.* ... 4 Dc. 1899
1 Kennedy, H. B. P. L. 18 Dc. 1899
1 Martin, G. H. ... 7 Jan. 1900
*Stirling, R. G.* ... 7 Jan. 1900
*Acland Troyte, G. J.* ... 25 Jan. 1900
*Leith, A. R.* ... 23 Feb. 1900
1 Hawley, C. F. ... 23 Feb. 1900
*Harris*, Hon. *A. F. W.* 24 Feb. 1900
*d.* 1 Crichton, R. E. ... 13 Mr. 1900
1 Dalby, T. G. ... 17 Mr. 1900
2 Willan, F. G. ... 28 Mr. 1900
2 Culme-Seymour, G. ... 14 Nv. 1900
*d.* 3 Maclachlan, A. F. C., *D.S.O.* ... 14 Nv. 1900
1 Dalrymple, R. F. ... 14 Nv. 1900
3 Hodgson, A. T. ... 14 Nv. 1900
1 Parker-Jervis, W. S. W. 1 Jan. 1901
3 Bradford, E. A. ... 13 Jan. 1901
*p.b.* 4 Howard, C. A. ... 19 Jan. 1901
9 May 1900
*Barnett, G. H.* ... 5 Feb. 1901
2 Harker, T. H. ... 19 Feb. 1901
*Kelly, G. C.* ... 19 Feb. 1901
*Fife, A. J.* ... 19 Feb. 1901
2 Curling, B. J. ... 19 Feb. 1901
1 Seymour, B. ... 25 Feb. 1901

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*Lieutenants*—(continued).

2 Heseltine, J. E. N. ... 10 Mr. 1901
1 Seymour, R. H. ... 18 Mr. 1901
4 Finch, S. A. G. ... 18 Mr. 1901
3 Rose, I. S. C. ... 18 Mr. 1901
3 Yeats Brown, F. V. ... 19 Mr. 1901
*p.b.* *Lee, G. T.* ... 15 Apl. 1901
1 Pardoe, F. L. ... 15 Apl. 1901
2 Abadie, R. N. ... 15 Apl. 1901
2 Vernon, H. A. ... 9 May 1901
4 Smith, K. S. ... 9 May 1901
4 Edwards, F. W. L. ... 10 Jn. 1901
4 Poë, C. V. L. ... 24 Jn. 1901
1 Watson, H. W. M. ... 26 Jn. 1901
1 Eyre, C. D. ... 3 July 1901
3 Blewitt, G. T. ... 20 July 1901
1 Huth, A. H. ... 18 Sep. 1901
3 Temple, R. D. ... 24 Sep. 1901
3 Pixley, J. F. R. ... 9 Oct. 1901
4 Blacklock, C. A. ... 11 Dc. 1901
4 Wynne Finch, G. ... 20 Dc. 1901
1 Mellor, J. G. G. ... 20 Dc. 1901
2 Denison, E. B. ... 20 Dc. 1901
2 Thornhill, H. T. ... 7 Jan. 1902
2 Richardson, F. J. ... 22 Jan. 1902

*2nd Lieutenants* (32).

2 Beaumont, G. A. H. ... 16 Mr. 1901
2 Cookson, G. ... 20 Mr. 1901
4 Wingfield, C. J. T. R. 20 Mr. 1901
8 Jan. 1901
1 Bonham-Carter, A. E. 20 Mr. 1901
8 Jan. 1901
4 Soames, A. A. ... 23 Mr. 1901
8 Jan. 1901
4 Pratt-Barlow, E. A. ... 3 Apl. 1901
8 Jan. 1901
4 Grenfell, F. O. ... 4 May 1901
4 French-Brewster, A. O. 4 May 1901
4 Hunter, A. J. ... 4 May 1901
1 Barber, W. D. ... 4 May 1901
4 St. Aubyn, E. G. ... 4 May 1901
2 Clements, M. L. S. ... 4 May 1901
4 Mure, G. A. S. ... 4 May 1901

*2nd Lieutenants*—(continued).

4 Porter, H. C. M. ... 8 May 1901
4 Aylmer, L. ... 8 May 1901
3 Cole-Hamilton, W. M. 14 Sep. 1901
3 Deedes, W. H. ... 14 Sep. 1901
3 Gosling, H. M. .. 19 Oct. 1901
4 Evans, A. P. ... 4 Dc. 1901
3 Atkinson, G. M. ... 18 Jan. 1902
2 Davis, D. J. ... 18 Jan. 1902
3 Borton, A. D. ... 18 Jan. 1902
3 Wormall, J. ... 29 Jan. 1902
1 Deedes, H. W. ... 30 Apl. 1902
2 Willan, R. H. ... 7 May 1902
2 Bond, R. H. ... 7 May 1902
2 Herbert-Stepney, G. H. 7 May 1902
(1) Hope, J. F. R. ... 22 Oct. 1902
3 Oppenheim, A. C. ... 22 Oct. 1902
(1) Grice, T. G. ... 22 Oct. 1902
3 Flower, N. J. ... 22 Oct. 1902
(4) Clinton, W. L. ... 22 Oct. 1902
(3) Ponsonby, H. C. ... 22 Oct. 1902
3 Waterlow, K. L. ... 22 Oct. 1902
*d.* Mellor, J. S. ... 19 Nv. 1902

*Adjutants.*

4 Allgood, W. H. L., *capt.* 10 Mr. 1901
3 Hordern, G. V., *bt. maj.* 19 Mr. 1901
2 Ward, E. F., *capt.* ... 16 Nv. 1901
1 Davidson, J. H., *D.S.O.*, *capt.* 3 Sep. 1902

*Quarter-Masters.*

*Wynn, A.* ... 19 Sep. 1885
*hon. capt.* 19 Sep. 1895
*Holmes, W.* 14 Ap. 1886
*hon. capt.* 14 Ap. 1896
2 Dwane, J. W. 15 Feb. 1888
*hon. m.* 29 Nv. 1900
4 O'Shea, T., *hon. lt.* ... 10 Jan. 1894
3 Harrington, W. C., *hon. lt.* 26 Nv. 1898
1 Fb. 1898
1 McNally, T. C., *hon. lt.* 22 Mr. 1899
*Wilkins, W. J., hon. lt.* 7 Feb. 1900
*Barrow, W., hon. lt.*.... 13 Jn. 1900

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# LIST OF OFFICERS, 1802.

## SIX BATTALIONS.—WEST INDIES—SOUTH AMERICA.

| *Rank and Name* | *Rank in Regt.* |
|---|---|
| *Col.-in-Chief*— | |
| H. R. H. Fred., Duke of York, K.G. | 23 Aug. 1797 |
| *Rank in Army*, Field-Mar. | 10 Feb. 1795 |
| *Cols.-Commandant*— | |
| William Rowley | 3 Oct. 1787 |
| *Rank in Army*, Gen. | 1 Jan. 1798 |
| Thomas Carleton | 6 Aug. 1794 |
| *Rank in Army*, Lt.-Gen. | 1 Jan. 1798 |
| Peter Hunter | 2 Aug. 1796 |
| *Rank in Army*, Maj.-Gen. | 26 Feb. 1795 |
| William Gardiner | 11 Mar. 1799 |
| *Rank in Army*, Lt.-Gen. | 26 June 1799 |
| Robert Brownrigg | 25 July 1799 |
| *Rank in Army*, | 3 May 1796 |
| Tho. Slaughter Stanwix | 9 May 1800 |
| *Rank in Army*, Lt.-Gen. | 26 June 1799 |
| *Lieut.-Colonels*— | |
| James Adolph. Harris | 16 Jan. 1788 |
| *Rank in Army*, Maj.-Gen. | 1 Jan. 1788 |
| George Provost | 6 Aug. 1794 |
| *Rank in Army*, Col. | 1 Jan. 1798 |
| Duncan Mackintosh | 1 Sept. 1795 |
| George William Ramsay | 30 Dec. 1797 |
| Fran. Baron Rotherburg | 30 Dec. 1797 |
| *Rank in Army*, | 25 Jan. 1796 |
| Wm. Dowdeswell | 18 Jan. 1798 |
| *Rank in Army*, Col. | 26 Jan. 1797 |
| Tho. Philip Ainslie | 20 June 1799 |
| Lachlan Maclean | 25 July 1799 |
| *Rank in Army*, | 1 Jan. 1798 |
| George Burgess Morden | 26 July 1799 |
| *Rank in Army*, | 1 Jan. 1798 |
| Frederic de Vos | 15 Jan. 1801 |
| Fitzroy J. Craf Maclean | 5 Feb. 1801 |
| *Rank in Army*, | 18 Nov. 1795 |
| Robert Lethbridge | 10 Feb. 1801 |
| *Majors*— | |
| F. Streicer | 30 Dec. 1797 |
| L. Mosheim | 30 Dec. 1797 |
| William Crezielsky | 30 Dec. 1797 |
| Gervaise Rainey | 8 Mar. 1798 |
| John Campbell | 20 Dec. 1798 |
| Robt. Forsyth | 28 Mar. 1800 |

| *Rank and Name* | *Rank in Regt.* |
|---|---|
| *Majors* (continued)— | |
| Gabriel Gordon | 16 May 1800 |
| Edward Codd | 25 Dec. 1800 |
| Edward Drummond | 11 June 1801 |
| Thomas Austin | 3 July 1801 |
| John Lennox | 19 Oct. 1801 |
| *Captains*— | |
| J. F. W. des Barres | 23 Sept. 1775 |
| *Rank in Army*, Col. | 1 Jan. 1798 |
| John de Lancey | 5 July 1793 |
| William Claus | 5 Feb. 1795 |
| Thomas Clark | 9 Sept. 1795 |
| John Robertson | 10 Sept. 1795 |
| William Tireman | 16 Dec. 1795 |
| George Fourneret | 16 Dec. 1795 |
| Andrew M'Cann | 16 Dec. 1795 |
| Gordon Maxwell | 16 Dec. 1795 |
| Thomas McKee | 20 Feb. 1796 |
| John Bradshaw | 5 Apr. 1796 |
| Colin Campbell | 8 June 1796 |
| *Rank in Army*, | 17 Feb. 1794 |
| —— Glumer | 30 Dec. 1797 |
| Benedict Simon | 20 Dec. 1797 |
| Joseph de Wendt | 30 Dec. 1797 |
| Chris. de Mortmain | 30 Dec. 1797 |
| Ferdinand Cuset | 30 Dec. 1797 |
| Francis St. Mart | 30 Dec. 1797 |
| Anthony Rumpler | 30 Dec. 1797 |
| —— Vorstadt | 30 Dec. 1797 |
| John de Granges | 30 Dec. 1797 |
| Charles de la Houssaye | 30 Dec. 1797 |
| Fred. de Gerhardy | 30 Dec. 1797 |
| —— Schwartz | 30 Dec. 1797 |
| —— Imturn | 30 Dec. 1797 |
| John Gausse | 30 Dec. 1797 |
| *Rank in Army*, | 31 Oct. 1796 |
| Henry Valmont | 30 Dec. 1797 |
| G. Paulus de Gheus | 30 Dec. 1797 |
| —— Tauriac | 30 Dec. 1797 |
| —— Gana | 30 Dec. 1797 |
| Lamb. Lewis de Weise | 30 Dec. 1797 |
| Lewis Schneider | 30 Dec. 1797 |
| Gasper Rompay | 30 Dec. 1797 |
| Lewis Fogasse | 30 Dec. 1797 |
| Lewis Kennan | 30 Dec. 1797 |

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| *Rank and Name* | *Rank in Regt.* |
|---|---|
| *Captains* (continued)— | |
| —— Braun | 30 Dec. 1797 |
| Charles Berzel | 30 Dec. 1797 |
| Count de Seyn and Wittgenstein | 30 Dec. 1797 |
| Francis Gomer | 25 Apr. 1798 |
| Thomas Walker | 24 Oct. 1798 |
| *Rank in Army,* | 15 Mar. 1798 |
| William Marlton | 25 Oct. 1798 |
| Thomas Kavanagh | 1 Jan. 1799 |
| *Rank in Army,* | 1 Oct. 1794 |
| William J. O'Connor | 24 Jan. 1799 |
| *Rank in Army,* | 1 Oct. 1794 |
| John Pringle Dalrymple | 24 Jan. 1799 |
| John Fargues | 17 June 1799 |
| William Frayet | 15 July 1799 |
| *Rank in Army,* | 25 Feb. 1797 |
| James Lomax | 8 Oct. 1799 |
| *Rank in Army,* | 15 June 1798 |
| George Mangles | 5 Dec. 1799 |
| James Wyburn | 11 Apr. 1800 |
| John William Aldred | 19 Nov. 1800 |
| Hugh Mc Lean | 25 Dec. 1800 |
| William Bayard | 15 Jan. 1801 |
| James W. Unwin | 15 July 1801 |
| *Rank in Army,* Maj., | 6 May 1795 |
| Daniel Hutching Cairns | 24 July 1801 |
| Hugh Montgomery | 24 July 1801 |
| William Goodlad | 19 Oct. 1801 |
| Augustus Warburton | 29 Dec. 1801 |
| James G. Wright | |
| William Gabriel Davy | 5 Jan. |
| *Capt.-Lieutenants and Captains*— | |
| James Grant | 25 Apr. 1797 |
| Ambrose Hellerick | 30 Dec. 1797 |
| Daniel Nixon | 25 Nov. 1798 |
| Charles de Saluberry | 10 July 1799 |
| William Fraser | 25 July 1799 |
| Walter Johnson | 5 Jan. 1800 |
| *Lieutenants*— | |
| Kenelm Chandler | 8 July 1795 |
| William Penderleath | 15 Aug. 1795 |
| William Warburton | 15 Sept. 1795 |
| James Mc Arthur | 17 Sept. 1795 |
| Robert Hazen | 18 Sept. 1795 |
| David Joly | 16 Dec. 1795 |
| Charles Thompson | 5 Mar. 1796 |
| Charles Penton | 5 Mar. 1796 |
| Charles Shearer | 5 Mar. 1796 |
| William Disney | 19 Mar. 1796 |
| Alex. Andrews | 5 Apr. 1796 |

| *Rank and Name* | *Rank in Regt.* |
|---|---|
| *Lieutenants* (continued)— | |
| Edward Norton | 14 May 1796 |
| John Campbell | 15 June 1796 |
| Donald Mc Neill | 28 July 1796 |
| John Cummings | 29 July 1796 |
| Thomas Durham | 1 Sept. 1796 |
| George Cartwright | 2 Mar. 1797 |
| Anthony Wall | 6 Apr. 1797 |
| James Bunting | 7 Apr. 1797 |
| —— De Mangin | 14 May 1797 |
| W. H. Queast | 23 May 1797 |
| Thomas Henderson | 9 Aug. 1797 |
| Chas. Cranstoun Dixon | 24 Aug. 1797 |
| Lewis de Rattenhausen | 30 Dec. 1797 |
| Michael de Wendt | 30 Dec. 1797 |
| —— Hamelin | 30 Dec. 1797 |
| A. Maliassye | 30 Dec. 1797 |
| Hubert de Slave | 30 Dec. 1797 |
| Alex. de Conders | 30 Dec. 1797 |
| —— Scheding | 30 Dec. 1797 |
| Adolph. Munstal | 30 Dec. 1797 |
| Charles Mackenstein | 30 Dec. 1797 |
| John Bader | 30 Dec. 1797 |
| Charles Kinsinger | 30 Dec. 1797 |
| Lewis Imturn | 30 Dec. 1797 |
| —— Colbert | 30 Dec. 1797 |
| Francis Vanderbruck | 30 Dec. 1797 |
| Charles Kraast | 30 Dec. 1797 |
| Francis Hugenpoet | 30 Dec. 1797 |
| Adam Krien | 30 Dec. 1797 |
| Peter Blassire | 30 Dec. 1797 |
| Peter Wm. de Hazen | 30 Dec. 1797 |
| George Fred. de Virna | 30 Dec. 1797 |
| —— Killenpach | 30 Dec. 1797 |
| John Woolff | 30 Dec. 1797 |
| F. de Renauld | 30 Dec. 1797 |
| —— Hoffman | 30 Dec. 1797 |
| Frederic Gilse | 30 Dec. 1797 |
| Jacob Hauffeger | 30 Dec. 1797 |
| Charles de Vigny | 30 Dec. 1797 |
| —— Schmidt | |
| —— Lister | 30 Dec. 1797 |
| —— Franchaffen | 30 Dec. 1797 |
| Claude Bertner | 30 Dec. 1797 |
| Philip Mauriage | 30 Dec. 1797 |
| F. H. de Bellot | 30 Dec. 1797 |
| --- de Bosse | 30 Dec. 1797 |
| —— Brook | 29 Mar. 1798 |
| —— Schulties | 25 Apr. 1798 |
| Peter King | 27 Sept. 1798 |
| *Rank in Army,* | 3 Mar. 1797 |
| John Fitzmaurice | 14 Feb. 1799 |
| *Rank in Army,* | 21 Dec. 1796 |

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| *Rank and Name* | *Rank in Regt.* |
|---|---|
| *Lieutenants* (continued)— | |
| John Bourne | 6 Apr. 1799 |
| *Rank in Army,* | 26 Dec. 1796 |
| —— Prater | 19 Apr. 1799 |
| James Campbell | 19 May 1799 |
| Ch. Baron de Selchow | 1 June 1799 |
| James Erskine Bell | 8 Oct. 1799 |
| Lord Charles Kerr | 13 Nov. 1799 |
| *Rank in Army,* | 1 July 1795 |
| Alex. Rattray | 8 Dec. 1799 |
| *Rank in Army,* | 10 July 1799 |
| —— Bramer | 19 Dec. 1796 |
| John D. Plancher | 11 July 1800 |
| John L. Gallie | 12 July 1800 |
| —— German | 13 July 1800 |
| —— Rogers | 14 July 1800 |
| —— de Caracres | 15 July 1800 |
| Thomas Walsh | 18 July 1800 |
| W. H. Johans | 19 July 1800 |
| Charles du Sable | 20 July 1800 |
| J. N. Loath | 21 July 1800 |
| Henry Boone Hall | 23 July 1800 |
| *Rank in Army.* | 11 Oct. 1797 |
| Geo. P. Schneider | 24 July 1800 |
| Anthony Stamba | 25 July 1800 |
| Francis Noel | 26 July 1800 |
| —— Villedon | 27 July 1800 |
| —— Mertens | 28 July 1800 |
| —— Kellerman | 29 July 1800 |
| Leonard Koellner | 30 July 1800 |
| Henry Petrie | 30 July 1800 |
| Conrad Heel | 1 Aug. 1800 |
| C. W. H. Koch | 2 Aug. 1800 |
| —— Kemmeter | 3 Aug. 1800 |
| —— Myers | 5 Aug. 1800 |
| George Henry Zulke | 6 Aug. 1800 |
| —— Berger | 7 Aug. 1800 |
| —— Friess | 8 Aug. 1800 |
| George W. Avenar | 9 Aug. 1800 |
| A. A. Ostman | 11 Aug. 1800 |
| Baron d'Oya | 10 Aug. 1800 |
| H. Baron Adelsheim | 11 Aug. 1800 |
| Charles Hainke | 13 Aug. 1800 |
| Charles Dixon Green | 14 Aug. 1800 |
| Wm. Mc Kinnon | 18 Sept. 1800 |
| *Rank in Army,* | 28 May 1788 |
| Florence Mc Carthy | 16 Oct. 1800 |
| Robert Kelly | 17 Oct. 1800 |
| Donald Dougold | 18 Oct. 1800 |
| Peter Lindsay | 19 Oct. 1800 |
| Frederic des Barres | 20 Oct. 1800 |
| James Le Grice | 21 Oct. 1800 |
| James Moore | 22 Oct. 1800 |
| George Mason Teale | 23 Oct. 1800 |
| Wm. Yates Johnson | 24 Oct. 1800 |
| Peter Montoniere | 25 Oct. 1800 |
| Allan Mc Lean | 26 Oct. 1800 |
| Anthony Suasso | 27 Oct. 1800 |
| George Bent | 27 Oct. 1800 |
| Peter French | 28 Oct. 1800 |
| John Herbert | 25 Dec. 1800 |
| *Rank in Army,* | 4 Nov. 1795 |
| Henry Frischbach | 28 Jan. 1801 |
| J. Blaishfield | 5 Feb. 1801 |
| Wm. Uckland Gilland | 14 May 1801 |
| *Rank in Army,* | 21 Dec. 1796 |
| Thomas Ellis | 15 May 1801 |
| *Rank in Army,* | 29 Jan. 1801 |
| William Morton | 25 June 1801 |
| *Rank in Army,* | 21 Feb. 1800 |
| Joseph Carruthers | 26 June 1801 |
| *Rank in Army,* | 3 May 1800 |
| Abraham Logan | 17 July 1801 |
| William Murray | 17 Sept. 1801 |
| Eneas Anderson | 17 Sept. 1801 |
| *Rank in Army,* | 23 Sept. 1799 |
| Thomas Hassall | 8 Oct. 1801 |
| *Rank in Army,* | 26 Dec. 1795 |
| Richard R. Nugent | 8 Oct. 1801 |
| *Ensigns*— | |
| David Barclay | 18 July 1799 |
| Godrick Sarda | 18 June 1800 |
| J. B. Kerrison | 14 July 1800 |
| *Rank in Army,* | 13 Dec. 1799 |
| Orange Balneavis | 20 July 1800 |
| David Balneavis | 21 July 1800 |
| Robert Thompson | 22 July 1800 |
| A. Henry Kelsey | 23 July 1800 |
| Alex. J. Schoedde | 25 July 1800 |
| Riddell Campbell | 26 July 1800 |
| Edward Llewellyn | 27 July 1800 |
| V. J. Ravenscroft | 29 July 1800 |
| Thomas Frazer | 30 July 1800 |
| James Fahy | 31 July 1800 |
| David Gordon | 4 Aug. 1800 |
| Redmond Walsh | 6 Aug. 1800 |
| Daniel Page | 8 Aug. 1800 |
| George F. Gibson | 11 Aug. 1800 |
| James Landells | 12 Aug. 1800 |
| Carew Reynells | 13 Aug. 1800 |
| Robert Gordon | 2 Oct. 1800 |
| Godfred Stark | 16 Oct. 1800 |
| Thomas Coleman | 17 Oct. 1800 |
| John Jackson | 21 Oct. 1800 |

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| *Rank and Name* | *Rank in Regt.* |
|---|---|
| *Ensigns* (continued)— | |
| —— Glenie | ... 23 Oct 1800 |
| —— Redmond | ... 25 Oct. 1800 |
| Charles Dean | ... 26 Oct 1800 |
| Alex. Maclean | ... 28 Oct. 1800 |
| Archibald Campbell | ... 12 Mar 1801 |
| *Rank in Army*, | 24 July 1800 |
| Hugh Ross | ... 12 Mar. 1801 |
| William Farrand | ... 19 May 1801 |
| *Rank in Army*, | 16 Dec. 1799 |
| Thomas Rowland | ... 27 May 1801 |
| —— Pillersdorff | ... 26 June 1801 |
| William Blacken | ... 3 July 1801 |
| Robert Thompson | ... 25 July 1801 |
| *Rank in Army*, | 14 May 1801 |
| Richard Henry Hughes | 15 Aug. 1801 |
| Thomas Fernyhough | ... 3 Sept. 1801 |
| *Rank in Army*, | 21 May 1783 |
| Peter Irwin | ... 2 Oct. 1801 |
| *Rank in Army*, | 12 June 1800 |
| John Boardman | ... 2 Oct. 1801 |
| G. Ramsay | ... 6 Feb. 1801 |
| *Paymasters*— | |
| Fred. Sam. Pohl | ... 28 Feb. 1798 |
| James Lawson | ... 5 Apr. 1798 |
| Robert Wilson | ... 26 Sept. 1799 |
| James Nolan | ... 2 Oct. 1800 |
| John Munroe | .. 9 Oct. 1800 |
| Brian Leigh | ... 1 Jan. 1801 |
| *Adjutants*— | |
| William Warburton | ... 2 Sept. 1787 |
| L. de Bosse | .. 22 Mar. 1798 |
| —— Hamelin | ... 4 July 1798 |

| *Rank and Name* | *Rank in Regt.* |
|---|---|
| *Adjutants* (continued)— | |
| John Moore | ... 9 Aug. 1799 |
| Henry Dibbly | ... 5 Feb. 1800 |
| Willam Murray | ... 24 Mar. 1800 |
| Frederic Gilse | ... 14 Apr. 1800 |
| John Watson | ... 25 Oct. 1800 |
| *Quartermasters*— | |
| Dennis Alexander | ... 5 Sept. 1799 |
| —— Kemmeter | ... 30 Dec. 1797 |
| Joseph Chattoway | ... 3 July 1800 |
| Peter Child | ... 3 July 1801 |
| Francis de la Chana | ... 19 July 1801 |
| *Surgeons*— | |
| James Henderson | ... 10 Nov. 1775 |
| Anthony Reifer | ... 30 Dec. 1797 |
| —— Fockens | ... 4 Sept. 1800 |
| John Feries | ... 21 Dec. 1800 |
| William Kilgaur | ... 29 Jan. 1801 |
| Samuel Cathcart | ... 28 Mar. 1801 |
| Thomas Fitzgerald | ... 28 Mar. 1801 |
| *Assistant Surgeons*— | |
| Philip Mulheran | ... 11 Sept. 1797 |
| —— Felling | ... 30 Dec. 1797 |
| Frederic Midike | ... 1 Mar. 1800 |
| —— Doughty | ... 30 Oct. 1800 |
| J. S. England | ... 21 Dec. 1800 |
| David Brown | ... 6 Feb. 1800 |
| Edw. Jarvis | ... 16 Feb. 1800 |
| John Freeman | ... 16 Feb. 1800 |

*Regimentals*—Red, facings blue, white lace, two blue stripes.
5th Rifle Battalion, Green.

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# LIST OF OFFICERS
## EXTRA-REGIMENTALLY EMPLOYED.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Major | (Bt. Lt.-Col.) McGrigor, C. R. R. | A. A. G., South Africa. |
| „ | Nugent, O. S. W., D.S.O. | D. A. Q. M. G., Headquarter Staff, Third Army Corps. |
| „ | Blewitt, A. ... ... | Egyptian Army, Governor of Gezira, Province Sudan. |
| „ | Lister, G. C. ... ... | Adjutant 2nd London R. V. |
| „ | Clark, C. A. G. ... ... | Adjutant 13th Middlesex R. V. |
| „ | (Col. W. Africa) Morland, T. L. N., D.S.O. | Commandant in Northern Nigeria. |
| „ | Oxley, R. S. ... ... | D. A. A. G., North-Western District. |
| „ | Watson, J. K., C.M.G., D.S.O. | Egyptian Army, A. A. G. Headquarter Staff. |
| Capt. | Jervis, Hon. St. L. H., D.S.O. | D. A. A. G., South Africa (Potchefstroom District). |
| „ | Chaplin, C. S. ... ... | Commanding 1st Regt. Mounted Infantry. |
| „ | Ashburnham, C. ... | Northern Nigeria Regt. |
| „ | Hare, S. W. ... ... | Adjutant 6th Battn. Rifle Brigade, Mullingar. |
| „ | Curteis, J. ... ... | Army Pay Department, Pretoria. |
| „ | Warre, H. C., D.S.O. ... | Brigade-Major, 7th Brigade, Second Army Corps. |
| „ | Northey, E. ... ... | Adjutant 1st Middlesex R. V. |
| „ | Jenner, L. C. D. ... ... | Adjutant 3rd London R. V. |
| „ | Gosling, C. ... ... | 1st Regt. Mounted Infantry, South Africa (Second in command). |
| „ | Eustace, C. L. E., D.S.O. | Adjutant 8th Battn., Carlow. |
| „ | Byron, R., D.S.O. ... | Adjutant 9th Battn., Mallow. |
| „ | (Bt. Maj.) St. Aubyn, G. S. | Assistant Military Secretary to Governor, Malta. |
| „ | Manners, Lord R. W. O., D.S.O. | Adjutant 22nd Middlesex R. V. |
| „ | Scratchley, V. H. S., D.S.O. | Superintendent of Gymnasia, Colchester. |
| „ | Herbert-Stepney, C. C. ... | Adjutant 5th Battn. Rifle Brigade, Woolwich. |
| „ | (Bt. Major) Master, R. C. | Commandant General, Police, South Africa. |
| „ | (Bt. Major) Mott, S. F. ... | Mounted Infantry. |
| „ | Jelf, R. G. ... ... | Adjutant 13th Middlesex R. V. |

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capt. | Blundell-Hollinshead-Blundell, D. H., M.V.O. | A. D. C. to Governor, Malta. |
| „ | Lynes, W. P. ... ... | Adjutant 5th Battn., Huntingdon. |
| „ | Paine, A. I., D.S.O. ... | Adjutant 7th Battn., Barnet. |
| „ | Cathcart, A. E. ... ... | Mounted Infantry. |
| „ | Wake, H., D.S.O. ... | Mounted Infantry. |
| „ | Price-Davies, L. A. E., V.C., D.S.O. | Mounted Infantry. |
| Lieut. | White, H. H. R. ... | Mounted Infantry. |
| „ | Stirling, R. G. ... ... | Uganda. |
| „ | Acland-Troyte, G. J. ... | Mounted Infantry. |
| „ | Leith, A. R. ... ... | Mounted Infantry. |
| „ | Harris, Hon. A. F. W. ... | Mounted Infantry. |
| „ | Barnett, G. H. ... ... | Mounted Infantry. |
| „ | Kelly, G. C. ... ... | Mounted Infantry. |
| „ | Fife, A. J. ... ... | Mounted Infantry. |

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## EXTRACTS FROM "THE LONDON GAZETTE."

*Order of the Bath, 3rd Class.*

Colonel E. W. Herbert.

*Mentioned in Despatches.*

Lieutenant H. F. W. Bircham.
Sergeant Wild.
Corporal Brindley.
Lieutenant R. E. Crichton.
Corporal Cassy.
„ Stickings.

*Distinguished Service Order.*

Captain R. Byron.
„ A. I. Paine.
„ M. Pratt.
„ J. H. Davidson.
Captain H. Wake.
„ L. A. E. Price-Davies, V.C.
Lieutenant H. F. C. Maclachlan.

*To be Brevet Majors.*

Captain L. F. Philips.
„ S. F. Mott.
Captain F. M. Crum.

*To be Major.*

Captain and Quarter-Master J. W. Dwane.

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## LIST OF PAST OFFICERS.

| *Name.* | *Address.* |
|---|---|
| Field-Marshal H. R. H. George William Frederick Charles, Duke of Cambridge, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O. ... ... ... | Gloucester House, Piccadilly, W. |
| Major H.S.H. Prince Francis J. L. F. of Teck, K.C.V.O., D.S.O. | |
| Addington, Major H. R. ... | Hazlewell Lodge, Ilminster, Somerset. |
| Allan, Lieut.-Col. C. L. ... | |
| Allfrey, Capt. H. ... ... | Chadshunt, Warwick. |
| Anderson, Major W. S. ... | Junior Army and Navy Club. |
| Archer, Lieut.-Col. F. W. ... | Rudd Hall, Catterick, Yorks. |
| Ashburnham, Major-Gen. Sir C., K.C.B. | Brooklands, Wellington, Salop. |
| Astell, Col. G. ... ... ... | Moy House, Forres, N.B. |
| Bagot, Capt. A. G. ... ... | Down Lodge, Farnborough R.S.O., Kent. |
| Banks, Major H. D. ... ... | Oxney Court, nr. Dover. |
| Barne, Capt. P. J. H. A. ... | Naval and Military Club. |
| Battersby, Major-Gen. J. P. ... | Lyncroft, Weybridge. |
| Baynes, Major G. S. ... ... | Wellington Club, S.W. |
| Beach, Major W. A. H. ... | Mancetter House, Atherstone. |
| Beadon, Lieut.-Col. R. H. ... | Bitterne, Southampton. |
| Beaumont, Major F. M. ... | |
| Bedingfeld, Capt. N. N. ... | |
| Black, Col. G. R. ... ... | Stranmills, Harrow-on-the-Hill. |
| Blackwood-Price, Major J. N. | Saintfield, co. Down. |
| Borrer, Major C. ... ... | 57, Brunswick Place, Hove. |
| Borthwick, Lieut.-Col. A. ... | Chief Constable's Office, County Buildings, Edinburgh. |
| Boultbee, Major C. A. T. ... | The Moorlands, Kenilworth, Warwickshire. |
| Bower, Major R. L., C.M.G. ... | Chief Constable's Office, Northallerton. |
| Brander, Col. A. J. ... ... | |
| Brereton, F. S., Esq. ... ... | Hall Hill Cottage, Oxted, Surrey. |
| Brodie, Capt. E. W. ... ... | |
| Brooke, Capt. E. W. ... ... | A. S. Corps, Curragh Camp. |
| Browne, Col. H. D. ... ... | Weeke, Winchester. |
| Buller, Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir R. H., V.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G. | Downe, Crediton. |

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| *Name.* | *Address.* |
|---|---|
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| Campbell, Lieut.-Col. Sir Guy, Bt. | The Lodge, Thames Ditton. |
| Canning, Major Hon. C. S. G. | 14th Provisional Battalion, Cork. |
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| Carpenter, Major G. ... ... | |
| Chalmer, Col. R. ... ... | Army and Navy Club. |
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| Charley, Major-Gen. J. ... | Woodlands, Lynton, N. Devon. |
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| Cobbold, Capt. R. P. ... ... | The Grove, Ipswich. |
| Coulson, Capt. F. ... ... | Mount Tryon, Torquay. |
| Cowan, Capt. W. ... ... | Kinmouth, Bridge of Earn, N.B. |
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| Crosbie, Lieut.-Col. J. G. ... | c/o Sir C. Mc Grigor, Bart. & Co. |
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| de Montalt, Earl ... ... | Dundrum, Cashel, Tipperary. |
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| Fetherstonhaugh-Whitney, Maj. H. E. W. ... ... ... | New Pass, Rathowen, Co. Westmeath. |
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# REGIMENTAL RECORDS.

## 1st Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps.

*From 1st January to 30th November, 1902.*

ON 24th December, 1901, Lieut.-Colonel R. C. A. Bewicke-Copley, C.B., assumed command of the Battalion.

The 1st January, 1902, found the Battalion still holding the railway blockhouse line from De Aar northwards to Orange River in Cape Colony.

The move of the Battalion into Cape Colony, and the building of these blockhouses during 1901, were mentioned in the account of the Battalion's doings in last year's *Chronicle*. It may be added here, however, that our labours by no means ended with the erection of the blockhouses; on the contrary, throughout the whole period during which the Battalion held this blockhouse line, a great deal of most arduous labour for all ranks was entailed. As the guerilla warfare went on month after month and the British methods of dealing with the guerillas became more specially developed, the blockhouse lines, of which, when first they came into existence in South Africa during the early half of 1901, little more had been expected than that they should protect the railway line from being destroyed or mined by the enemy, were now called upon to form impassable barriers, against which parties of the enemy could be driven up and captured.

To render the lines impassable, obstacles had to be constructed all along the whole length, namely, trenches deep enough and wide enough to stop horses at night, wire entanglements, etc., etc., and these obstacles had to be constructed almost entirely by the blockhouse garrisons, who worked at them by day in addition to the considerable

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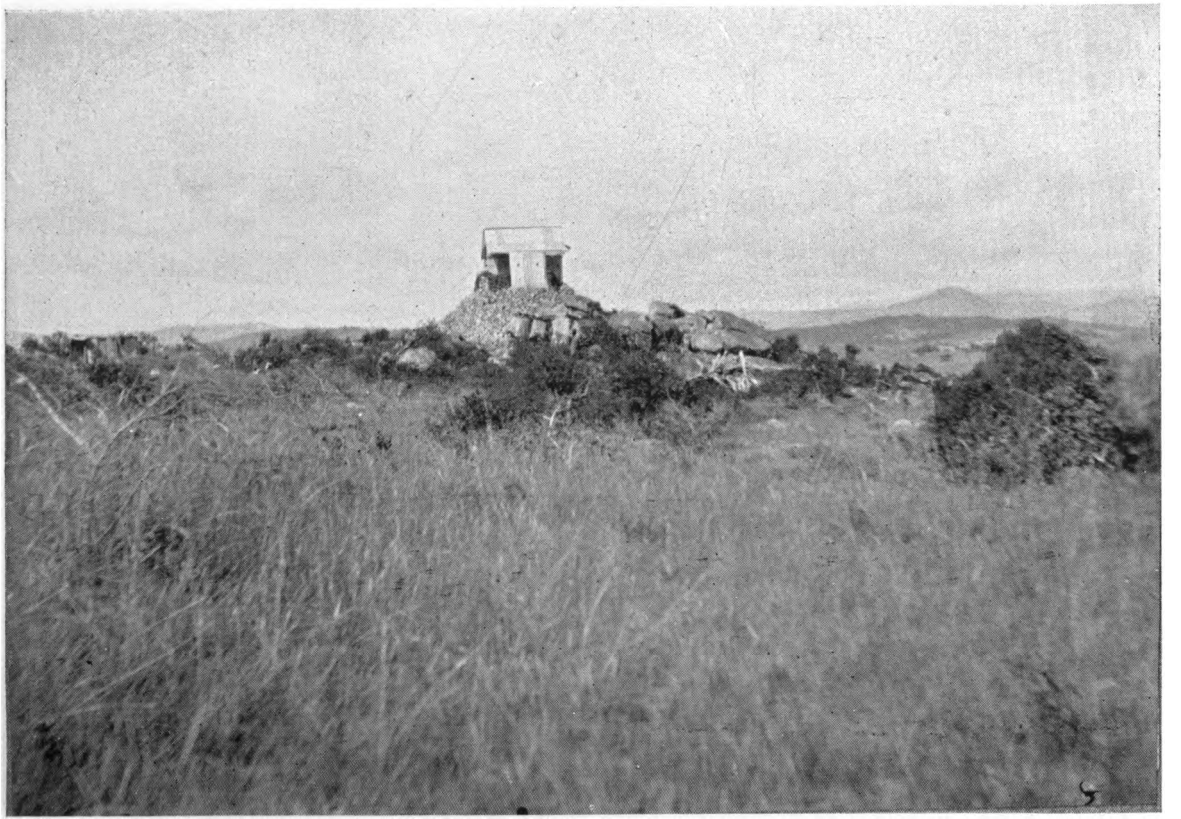

BLOCKHOUSE.

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amount of work they had to do in furnishing sentries by day and night, standing to arms during the frequent night alarms, etc., etc. When it is remembered that each garrison consisted of at most one N.C.O. and six men, and that many had even smaller garrisons owing to the loss of men, time-expired, etc., while they had perhaps a mile of ground to secure with obstacles; also that this state of things existed, not for a few weeks only, but for ten consecutive months; it will be seen that blockhouse duty was no easy matter.

There were four railway stations along the section of line held by the Battalion, namely:—

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kout Kraal | ... | milestone | 519½ | from | Cape | Town. |
| Potfontein | ... | „ | 532½ | „ | „ | „ |
| Pauwpan | ... | „ | 544¼ | „ | „ | „ |
| Kran Kuil | ... | „ | 555½ | „ | „ | „ |

At these Captain Cumberland, Lieutenant Bonham-Carter, Lieutenant Hodgson, and Lieutenant Stallard were appointed commandants respectively. The duties involved were of a varied description, embracing such things as the granting of passes to farmers and Kaffirs to move about, and of permits for the conveyance of goods by rail, and the purchase of foodstuffs; the collection of all sound horses from the surrounding farms; the collection and distribution of information concerning the enemy's movements; the supervision of Kaffir scouts, etc. Touch was maintained between the outlying companies and Battalion Head-quarters, and inter-communication carried on generally, by means of the telegraph, telephones, and numerous signalling stations, the latter arranged and managed by Sergeant Hale.

At first rations and water were supplied by train twice weekly, the duty engaging Sergeants Tomlinson and Summerton and Lance-Corporal Ward. The groceries were always excellent, but the water often resembled pea soup in colour and consistency. Between the ration issues the great dryness of the air rendered much of the bread uneatable, whilst the heat affected the fresh meat to such



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an extent, particularly in the hot weather, that the A.S.C. were induced to try the experiment of supplying live sheep. So poor were they in quality, and so expert in getting away into the veld, that the plan was soon abandoned. While it lasted many an amusing scene was provided. The sheep violently resented the act of transference from the train to the blockhouse, and were no sooner placed inside the compound than all their energies were bent to the obtaining of freedom. Barbed wire often effectively stops men, but never the South African sheep. A few minutes respite of the men's vigilance and off across the veld would speed the week's rations, to be followed, on discovery, by the excited garrison, accompanied by the semi-nude Kaffir watch-boys heavily armed with knob-kerries and long sticks. The sport was most exciting and interesting to those concerned, but the chase not seldom resulted in a win for the sheep. An issue of one pint of beer, on payment, was made daily by means of company carts. Occasionally tinned luxuries, cigarettes, etc., were distributed in the same manner.

The garrisons made their own cooking arrangements. At times the ration was supplemented with venison. A fair number of buck were to be found in the district in which the blockhouses lay. They were very shy and difficult to approach, but, all the same, a good many of them found their way into the men's dixies. For a good period permission was granted for a few men per company to shoot game near the line. This privilege had to be much restricted and finally withdrawn, as it led up to accidents. But Tommy, not to be altogether beaten, then trained dogs good enough to catch the smaller game of the veld, namely, hares and rabbits. A good many could sometimes be turned up. Some of the officers occasionally made fair bags of duck, sand-grouse, and korhaan. Very little of any other sport was obtainable.

A few football matches between a team selected from the sprinkling of men at Head-quarters and peripatetic armoured trains; a couple of cricket matches between the

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Battalion and De Aar, each resulting in an easy win for the Battalion; and a very few inter-company football matches at Kran Kuil, sum up almost all the outdoor games engaged in.

Many were the means adopted by the men to wile away spare time and vary the great monotony of blockhouse life. Some few contrived to get hold of dumb-bells or clubs or boxing-gloves; others devoted much time to pets, such as birds, meer-cats, ground-squirrels, and dogs. Others again sought pastime in ornamenting the blockhouse compounds with the regimental badge, or title, or fancy device, and in making fancy paths with such materials as were at hand. The effect produced in many cases was artistic and interesting. Large Union Jacks flying over the blockhouses was a noticeable feature at B Company's posts. At the beginning of the summer several packets of garden seeds, both flower and vegetable, were issued. Owing to the great rarity of rain, and the necessity for strict economy with the drinking water, the gardens proved, almost without exception, failures. That such a result was entirely due to lack of moisture was apparent to anyone who saw the flourishing, because well-watered, gardens of the huge concentration camp which sprung up near the line just south-west of Orange River. There melons, pumpkins, potatoes, cabbages, tall mealies, etc., could be observed growing in profusion.

Shortly after the blockhouses were erected, Committees were formed in Cape Town and other of the principal Colony towns for the purpose of supplying them with writing materials, reading matter, games, cigarettes, etc. Large parcels were sent up for distribution weekly. They were most welcome and their contents appreciated. The "Soldiers' Comforts Committee" certainly earned the gratitude of all those who found themselves for any lengthened period living in one of these isolated communities. Such parcels, letters from home, and the ration train formed the only links with the outer world for the great majority of the blockhouse occupants.



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The excellent feeling which grew up between the Battalion and the railway employees was noteworthy, and displayed in many ways. Many will remember the geniality and the obliging little acts done by Mr. Upham, the station master at Potfontein; guards Armstrong, Foster, and Snow; Mr. Davies, goods depôt manager at De Aar, and others.

From time to time orders were issued to blockhouses in accordance with their peculiar requirements and the special reasons for their existence. Very stringent were those relating to the crossing of the line by the enemy and the firing of sentries at any moving object. Consequently to move after dark in the neighbourhood of a post was a proceeding of a highly dangerous nature, as some casualties proved. Lance-Corporal Cain (Band) was severely wounded at Kran Kuil whilst doing so; Private Kershaw was shot dead on the line by a Kaffir watchman.

By the beginning of 1902 considerable progress had been made in constructing obstacles, and though several attempts were made by small parties of Boers to get across the line by night, they were frustrated. One or two cases which had occurred soon after the Battalion's arrival in Cape Colony, and before the obstacles were arranged, of small parties of Boers slipping across the line on dark windy nights, had served as a stimulus to make all ranks extremely vigilant. As, however, during February, 1902, instances of the Boers, notably Louis Wessels and Malan, crossing the blockhouse lines in other parts of the Colony became somewhat frequent, General French, who was commanding in Cape Colony, finally issued orders that extra posts (rifle pits and stone pepper-pots) were to be constructed every two hundred yards all along the lines between blockhouses; these posts to be occupied at times when any particular party of Boers was known to be trying to cross the line, by men drawn away from other districts. In this manner our section of line was at times reinforced, once by the 2nd Battalion Royal Berkshire Regiment, and twice by the 3rd Battalion King's Liverpool Regiment.

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More frequently, however, large detachments 200 or 250 strong had to be sent off from the Battalion to reinforce other sections of line, principally the stretch of line 160 miles long, which runs from Beaufort West (339 milestone) to De Aar (500½ milestone), and which was held partly by 2nd Battalion Royal Berks and partly by various other regiments and by natives. Few posts along this section of railway were not at some time or other occupied by detachments from the Battalion. The mode of procedure on these occasions was that the garrisons of alternate blockhouses were picked up by a train, and after travelling to the neighbourhood in which the Boers were active, were set down again at various intermediate posts between blockhouses. The process of picking up perhaps forty different blockhouse garrisons along our seventy miles of line, travelling some eighty miles outwards from De Aar, and then distributing the posts over perhaps another fifty miles, say from Victoria West Road to Beaufort West, usually took twenty-four to thirty hours, working night and day.

A word of thanks is due to the 2nd Battalion Royal Berkshires for their hospitality to us during some of these reinforcing expeditions. This system of reinforcing was very generally adopted up to the end of the war, and, in fact, was very necessary, if the Boers were to be prevented from crossing the line, for a sentry cannot properly see or hear on a dark windy night what is going on more than two hundred yards from him, and the native watchmen who assisted the sentries by patrolling, were often unreliable; while the Boers, on their side, though at first they were rather afraid of the blockhouses, soon began to develop methods of getting across the lines.

The Battalion was still in occupation of the blockhouse line on the 1st June, when news was received that the war was at last over.

Before leaving the subject of the war, a short account of the doings of the Battalion armoured train may be of interest.

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Early in March an order was received to supply one officer, one sergeant, one corporal, and twenty men to act as infantry garrison to No. 13 armoured train. Lieutenant Mellor, Sergeant Harrington, Corporal Smith, and twenty men accordingly journeyed to Rosmead Junction on the 12th March, and a couple of days afterwards took over the train from a detachment of Lancashire Fusiliers. As the garrison, armament, and composition of these "forts on wheels" were peculiar, it may be of interest to describe one.

"The Rifleman" was driven by an armour-plated engine, and carried a naval twelve-pounder and two field guns mounted on a heavily armoured truck having shield protection. Lieutenant Smuts, one N.C.O., and six gunners C.G.A. were the artillery detachment. At either end was an armoured, loopholed truck, in which the infantry escort lived. Under a "hood" at the end of each was a ·45 Maxim. On the roof of the hood a search light was placed in such manner that the operators (sappers R.E.) had protection from rifle fire. An armoured electric dynamo truck, in care of men of the R.E.; a truck carrying railway and telegraph construction material, in charge of a N.C.O. and party R.E.; and a short box truck for the officers' quarters and telegraph office, completed the train. The *personnel* comprised, besides those mentioned, one orderly R.A.M.C., two men Cape Colony Cyclist Corps (for reconnoitring on the railway cycle), one telegraphist, and a few civilian drivers and stokers. The principal duties were the escorting of mail trains and prisoners of war and patrolling the line by night near threatened points.

In spite of constant efforts and great vigilance, the train got into action but once. On the dark night of the 27th May, Fouché's commando, closely pressed by several columns, crossed Port Elizabeth main line near Sheldon. No. 18, "The Grenadier," lay close by No. 13 at that spot. The garrison were perfectly cognisant of the crossing, which took place within four hundred yards, the Boers seeming to be unaware of the presence of the darkened trains. That morning General French had wired that

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Fouché was to be allowed to move over. But directly his men had passed over the line the trains switched on their search lights and opened a heavy fire. The spectacle was brilliant and dramatic. The big guns emitting streams of flame at each round, the Maxims and rifles spurting out ribbons of fire, the bursting shells, the landscape illuminated by the search lights, and the flying horsemen, all made up a striking scene. Several Boers were wounded. Could they have been fired at whilst in the act of crossing, casualties must have been severe. In describing the incident the *Cape Times* stated that the last shots of the war had been fired on the occasion. General French next day complimented Lieutenant Mellor on the handling of the train.

The end of the war brought relief to all ranks from the strain of wearisome blockhouse work. The Battalion did not, however, leave the blockhouses until June 16th, on which date the companies concentrated at their respective Head-quarters, and proceeded by train to camp at De Aar.

The following is a record of events that occurred from 1st May :—

1st May.—Lieutenant Stallard and 45 N. C. officers and men of No. 2 S. S. Volunteer Company left for England on completion of a year's service in South Africa. This party came in for a railway accident on their way down near Tows River, but fortunately no one was hurt.

24th May.—Lieutenants G. R. Wyld and H. H. Comyn and 17 N. C. officers and men of No. 3 S. S. Volunteer Company joined the Battalion.

30th May.—A draft of 139 N. C. officers and men from 14th Provisional Battalion joined under command of Lieutenant Parker-Jervis.

1st June.—News received unofficially that peace had been arranged.

2nd June.—A party of 1 officer and 10 N. C. officers and men were sent to England to represent the Battalion at the Coronation.

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9th June.—B Company was sent to Hope Town as garrison. The Company remained at Hope Town for about a month.

16th June.—The Battalion moved to De Aar.

18th June.—F Company sent as garrison to Britstown, 25 miles west of De Aar.

19th June.—The detachment which had been working No. 13 armoured train returned to duty with the Battalion.

20th June.—Two officers and 12 men of No. 3 S. S. Company left for England.

8th July.—A party of 99 N.C. officers and men, Reservists, on demobilization left Cape Town for England under command of Lord R. Manners, D.S.O.

22nd July.—F Company returned from Britstown.

7th August.—Another party of about 100 Reservists left for England under command of Captain L. B. Cumberland and Lieutenant A. T. Hodgson.

10th August.—A draft of 156 N. C. officers and men from 14th Provisional Battalion joined under Captain F. M. Crum.

18th August.—Brevet-Major and Adjutant H. R. Blore, who had been serving in South Africa throughout the whole war, left for England on leave.

20th August.—Another party of Reservists left for England under Lieutenant C. F. Hawley.

21st August,—The Battalion's Mounted Infantry Company, from 25th M. I. Battalion, rejoined the Battalion: strength, 70 N. C. officers and men.

8th September.—A violent thunderstorm visited the camp. This is a very usual occurrence at the time of the year, but unfortunately on this occasion No. 1672, Private Shehan, B Company, was killed by lightning, as also were one or two horses belonging to officers of the Battalion. The camp of course was flooded.

Welcome orders were received as to the Battalion's embarkation for Malta. This had not been expected to take place so soon, but was now ordered for September 16th.

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10th September.—A and E Companies accordingly left De Aar as advanced party to move the Battalion's heavy baggage at Cape Town on the 10th September. Date of embarkation postponed subsequently for a few days.

18th September.—Battalion leaves De Aar for Cape Town.

22nd September.—Battalion embarked on board the SS. *Sardinia*, a new P. and O. boat, at Cape Town.

Numerous changes had occurred amongst the Officers of the Battalion after the end of the war, owing to some who had been serving in South Africa during the campaign going on leave to England, while others rejoined the Battalion from sick leave or from various extra-regimental appointments or from Mounted Infantry. Colonel Bewicke-Copley, who, though he had only been with the 1st Battalion for about six months, had been serving in South Africa throughout the campaign with the 3rd Battalion and in command of columns, having gone home on leave in July, Major G. N. Prendergast was in command of the Battalion when it left South Africa, with Major H. F. Pakenham as second in command, and Captain J. H. Davidson, D.S.O., as Adjutant. The Battalion's voyage to Malta passed without any special events, the route followed being by the West Coast, and coaling at Las Palmas.

16th October.—Battalion reaches Malta.

17th October.—Battalion disembarked at Malta, being accorded an official reception at the Floriana parade ground, where a parade was held by Major-General R. B. Lane, commanding the Infantry Brigade at Malta. His Excellency the Governor of Malta, Lord Grenfell, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Colonel Commandant, King's Royal Rifles, came to this parade, and made a cordial speech to the Battalion, in which he alluded to their services in South Africa and to his own association with the Regiment, and he welcomed the Battalion to Malta. We relieved the 1st Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers in Floriana Barracks, where the Battalion is now stationed. All ranks are sensible of their

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good fortune in that their time at Malta should have occurred under the auspices of the present Governor, our distinguished Colonel Commandant.

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1ST BATTALION K.R.R.—WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergeant-Major—G. H. Gordon. Bandmaster—F. Tyler.

STAFF-SERGEANTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Quarter-Master-Sergeant - - - | J. F. O'Rafferty. |
| Orderly-Room-Sergeant, Q.-M.-S. - | A. E. Williams. |
| Sergeant-Bugler - - - - - | J. Mitchell. |
| Sergeant-Master-Cook - - - - | J. Tomlinson. |
| Pioneer-Sergeant - - - - - | J. R. Haslam. |
| Band-Sergeant - - - - - | W. Reynolds. |
| Orderly-Room-Clerk, Sergeant - - | P. W. Newton. |
| Officers'-Mess-Sergeant - - - | J. James. |
| Sergeant-Master-Tailor - - - | H. B. Day. |
| Armourer-Sergeant - - - - | F. W. Hunt. |

COLOR-SERGEANTS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | Company— | A. Smith. | E | Company— | J. B. Holland. |
| B | „ | A. Davies. | F | „ | A. Taylor. |
| C | „ | C. J. Rush. | G | „ | J. L. Kemp. |
| D | „ | A. Benewith. | H | „ | F. King. |

GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

No. of Men in possession - - - - - - - 276

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.—2.

WAR MEDALS.

No. of Men in possession - - - - - - - 479

RE-ENGAGEMENTS.—46.

EXTENSIONS.—34.

INCREASES AND DECREASES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Increase in 1902 - - - - - - - - | 467 |
| Decrease in 1902 - - - - - - - - | 623 |

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## CERTIFICATES OBTAINED.

MUSKETRY.—5. TRANSPORT.—10.

TELEGRAPHY.—*Nil.*

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EDUCATIONAL.

1st Class—9. 2nd Class—94. 3rd Class—72.

ARMY SIGNALLING.—1.

GYMNASTICS.—*Nil.*

OTHER CERTIFICATES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Veterinary | 1 | Ambulance | 4 |
| Pioneer | 1 | Master Tailor | 2 |
| Field Works | 3 | Hindustani | 1 |
| Cooking | 2 | | |

## MUSKETRY CLASSIFICATION.

Battalion not exercised.

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# REGIMENTAL RECORDS.

## 2nd Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps.

26th August, 1901.—2nd Lieutenant R. N. Abadie promoted Lieutenant, dated 9th May, 1901.

26th August.—Captain J. E. Rhodes retired on appointment to Militia, dated 19th July.

26th August.—No. 583 Sergeant T. C. Warry and No. 557 Private R. Payne awarded medals for long service and good conduct.

25th September.—Lieutenant G. F. B. Hankey promoted Captain, dated 3rd July.

25th September.—2nd Lieutenant H. A. Vernon promoted Lieutenant, dated 9th July.

30th September.—Captain G. F. B. Hankey posted to the Battalion on promotion. Authority, W.O. 112/60/141, dated 28th September.

19th October.—The following Officer and N.C. Officers were honoured by His Majesty the King for distinguished conduct in the field:—Captain A. J. Lainson, D.S.O.; Color-Sergeant T. Maple, Sergeant G. Hoad, Corporal A. E. Green, and Corporal F. Mc Lachlan, Distinguished Conduct Medal.

25th October.—Lieutenant Harris, with 21 N.C. Officers and Riflemen, left Kuldanna at 11 a.m., arriving at Rawal Pindi the next day, having marched forty miles in under twenty-four hours.

27th October.—B, E, and H Companies proceeded to West Ridge, Rawal Pindi, *via* Tret and Barracoa, arriving on the 29th instant.

28th October.—A and F Companies and Head-quarters proceeded to West Ridge, Rawal Pindi, *via* Tret and Barracoa, arriving on the 30th instant.

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29th October.—C and G Companies proceeded to West Ridge, Rawal Pindi, *via* Tret and Barracoa, arriving on the 31st instant.

5th November.—Major H. A. Kinloch posted to the Battalion as Second in Command, *vice* Major Boultbee. Authority, W.O. No. 78369/26, dated 7th October.

15th November.—Lieutenant Leith and 55 rank and file proceeded on detachment to Campbellpore.

16th November.—Capt. E. F. Ward appointed Adjutant, *vice* Captain H. R. Green, resigned.

6th December.—Major C. A. T. Boultbee retires on half pay. *Vide* extract from *London Gazette*, 8th October.

Captain Lynes posted to the Battalion on promotion, from 15th October.

6th December.—2nd Lieutenant H. T. Thornhill and 2nd Lieutenant M. L. S. Clements joined on posting.

6th December.—A draft, composed as under, joined from the 4th Battalion :—

2 Officers. 3 Corporals. 3 Boys. 97 Privates.
Total—all ranks - - 103.
Officers—2nd Lieutenants H. T. Thornhill and M. L. S. Clements.

31st December.—Promotion of Lieut. G. F. B. Hankey antedated to 26th June, 1901. *Vide* extract from *London Gazette*, dated 22nd November.

1st January, 1902.—Lieutenant F. G. Willan appointed Acting Paymaster, *vice* Captain Hankey.

1st February.—No. 1182, Pioneer-Sergeant W. Yalden awarded medal for long service and good conduct.

17th February.—Battalion paraded for Annual Inspection by the Colonel on the Staff Commanding at Rawal Pindi (Colonel C. A. Mercer). Parade state as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Lieut.-Colonel. | 1 Adjutant. | 32 Sergeants. |
| 1 Major. | 1 Quarter-Master. | 31 Corporals. |
| 3 Captains. | 1 Paymaster. | 14 Drummers. |
| 5 Lieutenants. | 2 Warrant Officers. | 777 Privates. |
| 7 2nd Lieutenants. | 3 Staff-Sergeants. | |

Total—all ranks - - 879.

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*Officers present.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Lieut.-Col. H. Gore-Browne. | Lieutenant H. A. Vernon. |
| Major H. Kinloch. | 2nd Lieut. E. B. Denison. |
| Captain A. J. Lainson. | „ F. J. Richardson. |
| „ B. F. Widdrington. | „ H. T. Thornhill. |
| „ G. F. B. Hankey. | „ G. A. H. Beaumont. |
| Lieutenant F. G. Willan. | „ G. Cookson. |
| „ T. H. Harker. | „ M. L. S. Clements. |
| „ J. E. N. Heseltine. | Capt. and Adjt. E. F. Ward. |
| „ R. N. Abadie. | Capt. and Qr.-Mr. J. W. Dwane. |

Attached—Lieutenant Sir G. Dunbar, Bart., Cameron Highlanders.
2nd Lieutenant J. F. C. Dalmahoy (Unattached List).

3rd March.—Lieutenants A. R. Leith, Hon. A. F. W. Harris, and G. C. Kelly seconded for service in South Africa, 20th December, 1901. *Vide London Gazette*, dated 31st January, 1902.

5th March.—South African medals presented to the Battalion by Lieut.-General Sir Bindon Blood, K.C.B., Commanding the Forces, Punjaub Command.

8th March.—Promotion of 2nd Lieutenant R. N. Abadie to Lieutenant, antedated to 15th April, 1901. *Vide London Gazette*, dated 14th January, 1902.

10th March.—Captain J. H. G. Feilden posted to the Battalion on transfer. Authority, W.O. No. 112/60/1416, dated 14th February, 1902.

12th March.—A detachment consisting of 1 Sergeant and 25 N. C. Officers and Riflemen of A Company proceeded to Murree Depôt this day in relief of a similar number of C Company.

15th March.—2nd Lieutenant W. P. Davis posted to the Battalion on appointment. Authority, W. O., No., *Gazette*, 17th January, dated 20th February, 1902.

27th March.—C, E, and F Companies left Rawal Pindi this day in charge of 800 Boer prisoners of war, under command of Major Kinloch, for Kakool (near Abbottabad), where they arrived 5th April. The following Officers proceeded with this detachment:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Captain Lainson. | Lieutenant Heseltine. |
| „ Hankey. | 2nd Lieutenant Richardson. |
| Lieutenant Makins. | „ Beaumont. |
| „ Harker. | „ Cookson. |

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12th April.—The following Station Order, Rawal Pindi, was published for information :—

> "The Colonel on the Staff has much pleasure in notifying to the garrison the general remarks of the Commander-in-Chief in India, in connection with the ceremonial parade held yesterday, the 8th April, 1902. His Excellency was particularly pleased with the smart turn out and appearance of the troops and their steadiness on parade. He had inspected a very large number of garrisons during this drill season, but had nowhere witnessed a more satisfactory parade or a finer body of men."

23rd April.—No. 1412 Color-Sergeant T. Maple promoted Sergeant-Major, dated 18th April.

30th April.—2nd Lieutenant Thornhill and 55 N.C. Officers and Riflemen of A Company proceeded to Campbellpore on detachment for duty.

9th May.—Extracts from *London Gazette*:—2nd Lieut. E. B. Denison promoted Lieutenant, *vice* Hon. A. F. W. Harris seconded, dated 20th December, 1901. 2nd Lieut. H. T. Thornhill promoted Lieutenant, *vice* R. F. M. Sims, D.S.O., promoted, dated 7th January, 1902. 2nd Lieut. F. J. Richardson promoted Lieutenant, *vice* G. K. Priaulx promoted, dated 22nd January, 1902.

14th May.—Extracts from *London Gazette*:—Captain E. Pearce Serocold, seconded whilst student at the Staff College, dated 4th March and 22nd January. Captain C. Ashburnham, seconded for service with West African Field Force, dated 22nd April.

18th June.—2nd Lieutenants R. H. Willan, R. H. Bond, and G. S. Herbert-Stepney posted to 2nd Battalion, 20th May. Authority, *London Gazette*, dated 5th May.

4th July.—Major W. H. Salmon posted to 2nd Battalion. Authority, W.O. Letter, 82469/28, dated 1st June.

25th August.—Extract from *London Gazette*. To have honorary rank of Major, Captain and Quarter-Master J. W. Dwane, 29th November.

19th August.—Lieutenant J. B. Curling transferred to 2nd Battalion.

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30th September.—C, E, and F Companies rejoined Head-quarters from Kakool under Captain Hankey.

17th November.—The Battalion, under Lieut.-Colonel H. Gore-Browne, left Rawal Pindi for Umballa, to take part in the Delhi Manœuvres and Durbar. Officers present:

| | |
|---|---|
| Lieut.-Col. H. Gore-Browne. | Lieutenant H. T Thornhill. |
| Captain J. H. G. Feilden. | 2nd Lieut. G. A. H. Beaumont. |
| „ W. Barnett. | „ G. Cookson. |
| „ B. F. Widdrington. | „ M. L. S. Clements. |
| Maj. and Qr.-Mr. J. W. Dwane. | |
| Lieutenant G. Culme Seymour. | *Attached.* |
| „ R. N. Abadie. | 2nd Lieut. Williams. |
| „ H. A. Vernon. | „ Elliott. |

Total present—14 Officers, 3 W. O's, 643 N.C. officers and men.

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2ND BATTALION K.R.R.—WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergeant-Major—T. Maple. Bandmaster—J. H. Sage.

STAFF SERGEANTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Quarter-Master-Sergeant - - - - | A. G. Blomfield. |
| Orderly-Room-Sergeant, Col.-Sergt. - - | G. Potier. |
| Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry - - | A. H. Collier. |
| Sergeant-Bugler - - - - - | W. Gull. |
| Sergeant-Master-Cook - - - - | G. Clarke. |
| Pioneer-Sergeant - - - - - | W. Yalden. |
| Band-Sergeant - - - - - - | M. Tryhorn. |
| Acting-Orderly-Room-Clerk, Sergeant - | H. Heath. |
| Officers'-Mess-Sergeant - - - - | T. Worry. |
| Sergeant-Master-Tailor - - - - | H. Morton. |
| Armourer-Sergeant - - - - - | H. Eusell. |

COLOR-SERGEANTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Company— | A. Robinson. | E Company— | R. Brettell. |
| B „ | W. Street (acting). | F „ | R. Axford. |
| C „ | E. Scutt. | G „ | T. Perkins. |
| D „ | G. T. Gascoyne. | H „ | H. Bird. |

GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One Badge - - | 597 | Three Badges - | 10 |
| Two Badges - - | 164 | Four Badges - - | 4 |

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.—3.

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WAR MEDALS.

The following are in possession of War Medals:—

13 Officers. 2 Warrant Officers.

562 N.C. Officers and Riflemen.

The following are entitled to War Medals:—

310 N.C. Officers and Riflemen.

RE-ENGAGEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Number re-engaged | 25 |
| Number re-engaged during year | 4 |

EXTENSIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Number extended | 106 |
| Number extended during year | 20 |

INCREASE.

| | |
|---|---|
| From Depôt Battalion or Depôt | 103 |
| From other Corps | 3 |
| Total | 106 |

DECREASE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Died | 16 |
| Discharged | 17 |
| Deserted | 1 |
| To other Corps | 1 |
| To Home Battalion or Depôt | 1 |
| To Home Volunteers | 1 |
| Invalided | 8 |
| Total | 45 |

## CERTIFICATES OBTAINED.

MUSKETRY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lieut.-Colonel H. Gore-Browne | Hythe. |
| Major H. Kinloch | Hythe (Extra). |
| Captain J. H. G. Feilden | Hythe (Extra). |
| „ A. J. Lainson | Hythe. |
| „ W. Barnett | Changla Gali. |
| „ and Adjutant E. F. Ward | Changla Gali. |
| „ B. F. Widdrington | Hythe (Extra). |
| Lieutenant R. N. Abadie | Changla Gali. |
| „ H. A. V. Vernon | Changla Gali. |
| „ G. A. H. Beaumont | Changla Gali. |



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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Major and Quarter-Master | J. W. Dwane | Hythe (N. C. 8). |
| 2nd Lieutenant | M. L. S. Clements | Hythe. |
| „ | R. H. Willan | Hythe. |
| Sergeant-Major | T. Maple | Hythe. |
| Quar.-Master-Sergeant | A. Bloomfield | Hythe. |
| Pioneer-Sergeant | W. Yalden | Hythe. |
| Colour-Sergeant | T. Gascoyne | Hythe. |
| „ „ | R. Axford | Changla Gali. |
| „ „ | T. Perkins | Changla Gali. |
| „ „ | E. Scutt | Changla Gali. |
| „ „ | H. Bird | Changla Gali. |
| Sergeant | T. Warry | Hythe. |
| „ | G. Hoad | Changla Gali. |
| „ | H. T. Challen | Changla Gali. |
| „ | A. H. Collier | Hythe. |
| „ | Hoefling | Changla Gali. |
| „ | M. Bell | Changla Gali. |
| „ | A. H. Jones | Hythe. |

TRANSPORT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Captain | B. F. Widdrington | Aldershot. |
| Sergeant | Wood | Rawal Pindi. |
| Corporal | Field | Rawal Pindi. |
| „ | Cooling | Rawal Pindi. |
| „ | Buzza | Rawal Pindi. |

TELEGRAPHY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Private | Adams | Rawal Pindi. |
| „ | Claremont | Rawal Pindi. |
| „ | Pollard | Rawal Pindi. |
| „ | Mansell | Rawal Pindi. |
| „ | Cunliffe | Calcutta. |
| „ | Rockley | Rawal Pindi. |
| „ | Smith | Rawal Pindi. |
| Lance-Corporal | Richardson | Rawal Pindi. |
| Private | Bailey | Calcutta. |
| „ | Westbrook | Calcutta. |
| „ | Rushton | Calcutta. |
| „ | Collins | Rawal Pindi. |

EDUCATIONAL.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Class—2. | 2nd Class—169. | 3rd Class—165. |

*During the Year.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Class—3. | 2nd Class—29. | 3rd Class—45. |

SIGNALLING.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Major | H. A. Kinloch | Kasauli. |

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Captain | A. J. Lainson, D.S.O. | Aldershot. |
| „ | B. F. Widdrington | Aldershot. |
| Lieutenant | H. A. Vernon | Kasauli. |
| Colour-Sergeant | A. Robinson | Aldershot. |
| Corporal | Walsha | Kasauli. |
| „ | Taylor | Kasauli. |
| Lance-Corporal | Thomas | Kasauli. |

GYMNASTICS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sergeant | Banks | Aldershot. |
| „ | Saunders | Aldershot. |
| Corporal | Hall | Curragh. |
| Lance-Corporal | Kellard | Umballa. |
| „ „ | Wademan | Umballa. |

OTHER CERTIFICATES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Captain | B. F. Widdrington | Supply | Aldershot. |
| Sergeant | Rough | Cooking | Aldershot. |
| „ | Yalden | Mil. Engineering | Chatham. |
| „ | Yalden | Pioneer Sergeant | Chatham. |
| „ | Lanceley | Pioneer Sergeant | Roorkee. |
| „ | Street | Mil. Engineering | Chatham. |
| „ | Clarke | Field Works | Chatham. |
| „ | Collier | Asst. Schoolmaster | Aldershot. |
| „ | Stickland | Asst. Schoolmaster | Aldershot. |
| Lance-Corporal | Glover | Asst. Schoolmaster | Rawal Pindi. |

## MUSKETRY.

CLASSIFICATION.

Marksmen—523. Second Class—298. Third Class—10.
Number exercised—827. Number non-exercised—277.
Figure of Merit—150·9. Place—Rawal Pindi and Abbotabad.

COMPANIES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A | Company | Captain J. H. G. Fielden | N.E. |
| B | „ | Lieutenant T. H. Harker | 150 |
| C | „ | Captain A. J. Lainson, D.S.O. | 146 |
| D | „ | Lieutenant F. G. Willan | 154 |
| E | „ | „ G. Makins | 146 |
| F | „ | Captain G. F. B. Hankey | 164 |
| G | „ | „ B. F. Widdrington | 156 |
| H | „ | „ W. Barnett | 140 |



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## REGIMENTAL RECORDS.

### 3rd Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps.

BATTALION occupied until conclusion of peace in defence of Machadodorp and railway east towards Waterval Boven and west towards Dalmanutha, also Lydenburg Road as far as Badfontein. One company continually occupied in escorting Lydenburg supply convoy between Machadodorp and Badfontein.

6th February, 1902.—Lieut.-Colonel C. R. R. McGrigor took over command of Battalion.

29th June.—Major E. W. Thistlethwayte took over command of Battalion.

4th July.—Brevet-Colonel W. S. Kays took over command of Battalion.

14th July.—First party, mobilised Reservists and Militia Reservists, under Captain Jelf, to England for demobilisation by S.S. *Staffordshire.*

1st August.—Second party, mobilised and Militia Reservists, under Captain Kay and Lieutenants Maclachlan and Curling, to England for demobilisation, by S.S. *Arundel Castle.*

18th August.—Third party, of mobilised Reservists, under Lieutenant Rose, to England for demobilisation, by S.S. *Bavarian.*

30th August.—Fourth party, mobilised Reservists, under Lieutenant Gosling, to England for demobilisation, by S.S. *Newark Castle.*

30th August.—Fifth party, mobilised Reservists and time expired men, under Captain Johnson, D.S.O, to England for demobilisation, by S.S. *Newark Castle.*

30th August.—Sixth party, of time expired men, under Lieutenant Pixley, to England for demobilisation, by S.S. *Galician.*

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SERGT.-MAJOR WATKINS, COLOR-SERGEANTS, AND SERGEANTS 3RD BATT. KING'S ROYAL RIFLES.
Taken at end of War, 1902.

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Brevet-Major H. W. Briscoe, Sergeants F. Clay and Wenham, Corporal Brian, Lance-Corporal Maunder, and Riflemen Bristow, House, Kimber, Sleep, Self, and Trumper, embarked in S.S. *Bavarian* to represent Battalion at Coronation of King Edward VII.

Lance-Corporal Faulkner and Riflemen Wheatley and Greening, embarked in S.S. *Bavarian* to represent 25th Company (K. R. R.) Mounted Infantry at Coronation of King Edward VII.

The following letter was received by Lieut.-Colonel Mc Grigor, from Major-General Fetherstonhaugh, on leaving Eiddelburg District, Transvaal, to take over Natal command :—

"I have just received an order from the 'Chief' to go to Natal. I am much disappointed that I am unable to get to Machadodorp to say 'Good-bye' to all ranks of the old 3rd Battalion. Will you be so kind as to tell them that the whole time I have been here in South Africa, I have heard nothing but praise of them, and that a Gunner said to me that the best Regiment before Ladysmith was the 'Fighting Third.'

"I wish them all a happy and prosperous future, and hope that they will soon be home."

## EXTRACTS FROM "THE LONDON GAZETTE."

*Companion of the Bath.*

Lieut.-Colonel R. C. A. Bewicke-Copley.

*To be Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel.*

Major W. S. Kays.

*Distinguished Service Order.*

Captain H. C. Warre.
„ and Adjt. C. Wilson.
„ G. A. Rennie.
„ H. Wake.
„ R. F. Manley Sims.
Lieutenant A. F. C. Machlachlan.

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*To be Brevet Majors.*

Captain H. W. Briscoe.
„ G. V. Hordern.

*Mentioned in Despatches.*

Lieut.-Colonel R. G. Buchanan-Riddell.
Major R. C. A. Bewicke-Copley (twice).
Major W. S. Kays.
Captain H. C. Warre.
„ R. H. Beaumont.
„ and Adjutant C. W. Wilson.
Lieut. A. R. Mildmay.
„ G. A. Rennie.
„ Hon. R. Cathcart.
„ D. H. Blundell.
„ H. Wake.
„ R. F. Manley Sims,
„ A. F. C. Maclachlan (twice).
Major E. W. Thistlethwayte.
Captain L. F. Philips.
Lieut. A. F. Paine (twice).
Captain C. B. Petre.
Lieut. G. K. Priaulx (twice).
„ E. A. Bradford.
Qmr.-Sergt. W. Humphries.
Colour-Sergt. J. McLoughlin.
„ A. Watkins.
„ A. Harman (twice).
Colour-Sergt. J. Baker.
„ F. Waters.
„ H. Rowlinson.
„ W. Whyman.
Sergeant H. Pope (twice).
„ J. Keenes
„ S. J. Pidgeon (twice)
Corporal W. Jones.
„ J. Knight.
„ E. Wenham.
„ R. Allen.
Lance-Corporal A. Grindley.
„ „ A. Muntzer.
„ „ W. Slade.
Private A. McCarthy.
„ R. Goodman.
„ H. Smith (5762).
„ A. Benn.
„ T. Moss.
„ W. Tipson.
„ J. Finlay.
„ J. Patrick.
„ H. Rowley.
„ F. Limbrick.
„ H. Blood.
„ E. Ashworth.
„ W. Kibby.
Corporal S. Taylor.

No. 6585, Private J. Brian, promoted Corporal by the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, for distinguished gallantry in the field.

No. 1340, Private A. Dean (25th Mounted Infantry), awarded a testimonial by the "Royal Humane Society" for saving life.

*Granted Distinguished Conduct Medals during Campaign.*

*(To have priority over foregoing list of "Mentions.")*

Sergeant-Major A. H. Hill.
„ „ A. C. Watkins.
Color-Sergeant A. Harman.
„ „ J. Mc Loughlin.
„ „ W. Whyman.
Sergeant E. Wenham.
Lance-Sergeant B. J. Cocking.*
Corporal W Slade.
„ J. Brian.
Lance-Corporal A. Mc Carthy.

* Killed in action, 24th, July, 1901.

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| | |
|---|---|
| Sergeant F. Clay. | Private F. Limbrick. |
| „ S. J. Pidgeon.* | „ W. Kibby. |
| „ R. Allen. | „ J. Patrick. |

* Killed in action, 17th, September, 1901.

*Postings, etc. (Officers).*

18th January.—2nd Lieutenant G. M. Atkinson posted to Battalion on appointment. Joined 8th April, 1902.

18th January.—2nd Lieutenant A. D. Borton posted on appointment. Joined 23rd March, 1902.

22nd January.—Captain Manley Sims posted to 4th Battalion on promotion.

22nd January.—Captain Priaulx posted to 2nd Battalion on promotion.

29th January.—2nd Lieutenant J. Wormald posted on appointment. Joined 10th June, 1902.

5th February.—Captain Majendie posted to Battalion on promotion.

14th February.—Captain Gosling posted to Battalion on absorption.

8th March.—Major Salmon invalided by *Dunera*.

1st April.—Lieutenant Bradford appointed a Staff Lieutenant for Intelligence.

10th May.—Lieutenant Bradford employed under Civil Administration with Rand Rifles.

8th April.—Captain Majendie seconded for service on the Staff.

18th April.—Captain Kay posted to Battalion on promotion. Joined 10th June, 1902.

17th July.—Captain H. C. Johnson, D.S.O., joined from Imperial Light Horse.

23rd July.—Captain C. B. Petre resigned commission.

19th August.—Lieutenant B. J. Curling posted to 2nd Battalion.

10th September.—Lieutenant Maclachlan, D.S.O., nominated for tour of duty at Rifle Depôt.

24th October.—Captain Jelf seconded for service as Adjutant of Volunteers (13th Middlesex)

1st December.—Major E. W. Thistlethwayte left to take over second in command of 1st Battalion.

---

## FOOTBALL.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Battalion *v.* 1st Manchesters - - | Draw | 0—0. |
| Battalion *v.* 1st Manchesters - - | Lost | 1—0. |
| Battalion *v.* 2nd The Buffs - - | Draw | 2—2. |
| Battalion *v.* 1st Liverpools - - | Won | 2—0. |
| Battalion *v.* 19th Mounted Infantry - | Won | 4—0. |

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## CRICKET.

BATTALION TEAM *v.* REV. W. H. CANNON'S TEAM.
1ST NOVEMBER.

Battalion Team, 218 for five wickets (Bandsman Franks, 82, not out; Lieutenant Temple, 55). Rev. W. H. Cannon's Team, First Innings, 65; Second Innings, 62; Total, 127. Bandsman Franks took five wickets for nineteen runs; Sergeant Reynolds four wickets for twelve runs.

OFFICERS' TEAM *v.* N. C. O.'s AND MEN'S TEAM.
8TH NOVEMBER.

Officers' Team, 191 (Captain Foljambe, 58; Major Hordern, 51). N. C. O.'s and Men's Team, 88 (Lance-Corporal France, 33). Major Hordern, four wickets for thirteen runs.

RIGHT-HALF BATTALION *v.* LEFT-HALF BATTALION.
15TH NOVEMBER.

Right-Half Battalion, 214 for six wickets, declared (Lieutenant Yeats-Brown, 82; 2nd Lieutenant Wormald, 44). Left-Half Battalion, 220 for four wickets (Major Hordern, 88; Bandsman Franks, 80).

RIGHT-HALF BATTALION *v.* LEFT-HALF BATTALION.
22ND NOVEMBER.

Right-Half Battalion, 137 (Lieutenant Yeats-Brown, 45; Lieutenant Blewitt, 49). Left-Half Battalion, 179 (Lance-Corporal Nash, 47; Major Hordern, 39).

OFFICERS *v.* N. C. O.'s AND MEN.
29TH NOVEMBER.

Officers, 58 (Lance-Corporal France, six wickets for eleven runs). N. C. O.'s and Men, 184 (Lance-Corporal France, 41; Bandsman Franks, 36).

3RD BATTALION K.R.R.—WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergeant-Major—A. C. Watkins. Bandmaster—J. Slattery.

STAFF-SERGEANTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Quarter-Master-Sergeant - - - - | W. Humphries. |
| Orderly-Room-Sergeant - - - - | J. McGaw. |
| Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry - - | W. Burke. |
| Sergeant-Bugler - - - - - | C. E. Caulfield. |
| Sergeant-Master-Cook - - - - | |
| Pioneer-Sergeant - - - - - | |
| Band-Sergeant- - - - - - | W. Austin. |
| Orderly-Room-Clerk, Corporal - - - | H. Wilson. |

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MEN'S LINES IN BIVOUAC.

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| | |
|---|---|
| Officers'-Mess-Sergeant | W. Sear. |
| Sergeant-Master-Tailor | C. Burgess. |
| Armourer-Sergeant | J. F. Lyons. |

COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Company— | A. Harman. | E Company— | J. Baker. |
| B „ | F. W. Waters. | F „ | H. Rowlinson. |
| C „ | W. Whyman. | G „ | J. R. Barnes. |
| D „ | G. Thomas. | H „ | J. W. Roads. |

GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One Badge | 288 | Three Badges | 1 |
| Two Badges | 57 | Four Badges | 2 |

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| In possession | 7 |
| Awarded during year | 5 |

WAR MEDALS.

All Battalion except 190 of last draft.

RE-ENGAGEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Number re-engaged | 6 |

RE-ENLISTMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Number re-enlisted | 2 |

EXTENSIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Number extended | 4 |

INCREASE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Joined from England | 199 |
| Transfers received | 32 |
| Total | 231 |

DECREASE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Died | 10 |
| Discharged abroad | 26 |
| Deserted | 1 |
| To Army Reserve abroad | 6 |
| Transfers given | 18 |
| Sent Home :— | |
| Invalids | 113 |
| Time Expired for Discharge, Reserve, etc. | 682 |
| Prisoners | 3 |
| Total | 859 |

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## CERTIFICATES OBTAINED.

MUSKETRY.

N.C.O.'s in possession of Hythe Certificates - - 9

TRANSPORT—7.

TELEGRAPHY—*Nil.*

EDUCATIONAL.

1st Class—14. 2nd Class—79. 3rd Class—57.

ARMY SIGNALLING—1.

GYMNASTICS—3.

OTHER CERTIFICATES.

Field Works - - - - - - - - 5

## MUSKETRY.

CLASSIFICATION.

Table "B" not fired. 1st party (18) Table "A", Figure of Merit, 362.

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THE ADVANCE FROM PIETER'S HILL TO LADYSMITH. THE BATTALION ADVANCE GUARD IN SKIRMISHING ORDER.

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# REGIMENTAL RECORDS.

## 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps.

31st December, 1901.—The Battalion arrived at Cape Town at 1 p.m., and received orders to proceed to Durban, at which port the Battalion arrived on 3rd January, at 10 p.m. Disembarked on the following day and proceeded to Harrismith. Companies were quartered as follows:—A, C, E, and F at Convalescent Camp; D and B at Manchester Regiment Camp; G at Burg Hill; H at Town Company near Station.

6th January, 1902.—B, C, D, and F Companies, with 200 rounds of ammunition per man, and two days' supply of rations, under Captain F. Douglas-Pennant, moved from Harrismith by march route to Dyson's Farm, near Tweefontein.

7th January.—E Company proceeded, under same conditions as above, to Eland's River Bridge.

8th January.—B, C, D, E, and F Companies moved to Tyger's Kloof.

13th January.—Captain C. Gosling joined the Battalion. Lieut.-Colonel E. W. Herbert commanded Section A Defences (local).

18th January.—E Company rejoined Head-quarters at Harrismith.

21st January.—C and F Companies rejoined from Tyger's Kloof. Companies are now quartered as follows: Head-quarters and F Company on Drie Kopje, Driefontein, about six miles east of Bethlehem; G and H Companies in blockhouses along the road towards Bethlehem; D and B Companies in blockhouses along the Harrismith road towards Tyger's Kloof; A, C, and E Companies at Harrismith.

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30th January.—Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel C. R. R. McGrigor joined at Harrismith. Lieut.-Colonel E. W. Herbert took over command of Section C (2) lines of communication, extending from Hattingsdal to approximately Liebenberg Vlei, with Head-quarters at Driefontein.

9th February.—The Long Service and Good Conduct Medal awarded to No. 391 Band-Sergeant J. Hart and No. 67 Sergeant H. Meacham.

14th February.—A Company are now quartered at Bloomfield Bridge, and E Company at Albertina.

17th February.—A Company are now quartered at Tyger's Kloof.

18th February.—Head-quarters and F Company moved to Tyger's Kloof.

19th February.—Lieut.-Colonel E. W. Herbert took over command at Tyger's Kloof, with which is amalgamated the whole of Section C Lines of Defences. Captain W. H. L. Allgood appointed Station Staff Officer Section C Lines of Defences. Captain M. L. Porter appointed Intelligence Officer for Section C Lines of Defences.

14th February.—Captain C. Gosling proceeded to join the 25th Battalion Mounted Infantry. Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel C. R. R. Mc Grigor proceeded to Machadadorp to take over command of the 3rd Battalion K. R. R. temporarily.

1st March.—E Company arrived at Eland's River Bridge *en route* for Tyger's Kloof, arriving at the latter place on 2nd March.

15th March.—Captain C. Gosling posted to the 3rd Battalion K. R. R.

9th May.—D Company will rejoin Head-quarters at Tyger's Kloof. F Company took over blockhouses from D Company.

10th May.—Color-Sergeant H. Keys awarded the Medal for Long Service and Good Conduct.

13th May.—Captain C. C. Herbert-Stepney proceeded to Kroonstad to take over Adjutancy of the 5th Battalion

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Rifle Brigade. 2nd Lieutenants C. A. Blacklock and G. Wynne-Finch promoted Lieutenants, dated 20th December, 1901.

1st June.—The following telegram was received this day:—

"*From* G. O. C., Harrismith.

"*To* O. C. 4th Battalion K. R Rifles.

"Peace was signed last night. No further particulars yet. Await orders before altering any precautions."

2nd June.—Captain H. C. R. Green and ten N.C. Officers and Riflemen proceeded to Harrismith *en route* to Cape Town for embarkation on S. S. *Bavarian* for passage to England, to represent the Battalion at the King's Coronation.

3rd June.—The following telegrams were received this day:—

"The Major-General desires that the following copy of a telegram received by him from the Commander-in-Chief be communicated to all ranks at once,

"*From* Lord Kitchener *to* G. O. C., 2nd June.

"Please communicate to your troops the following gracious message which I have received from His Majesty the King, and for which I have thanked him in the name of all concerned:—

"'Heartiest congratulations on the termination of hostilities. I also congratulate my brave troops under your command for having brought this long and difficult campaign to so glorious and successful conclusion.'"

6th June.—F Company, under Captain M. L. Porter, proceeded to Harrismith. The N.C. Officers and Riflemen of the 2nd Battalion Mounted Infantry posted to the Battalion. Strength, 74, from 1st May, 1902.

8th June.—A draft from England joined the Battalion. Strength, 220 N. C. Officers and Riflemen.

11th June.—Captain G. A. P. Rennie, D.S.O., seconded for service with the Mounted Infantry, South. Africa, 26th April, 1902.

17th June.—A Company rejoined Head-quarters at Tyger's Kloof.

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19th June.—Lieut.-Colonel E. W. Herbert took over command of Tradow Section Lines of Defences. The draft from England and F Company joined Head-quarters at Tyger's Kloof.

26th June.—Seventy-four Reservists proceeded to Harrismith for demobilisation.

29th June.—B, E, and H Companies rejoined at Tyger's Kloof on 28th June, 1902. A, B, D, E, F, and H Companies, under Captain M. L. Porter, proceeded from Tyger's Kloof to Tradow, *en route* to Harrismith, arriving at the latter place on the 30th June, 1902. G Company proceeded to Bethlehem on 25th June, 1902. C Company, under Captain Hon. J. R. Brownlow, took over charge at Tyger's Kloof.

4th July.—100 Reservists of Battalion, under Captain Hon. C. Canning, proceeded to Pietermaritzburg, *en route* to Durban for embarkation in S.S. *St. Andrew* for England for demobilisation. They embarked on the 12th July, 1902.

From 4th January to 30th June.—Eighty-six N. C. Officers and Riflemen were invalided to England; causes chiefly enteric fever and dysentery. Between the same dates seven men died from enteric. The Battalion with few exceptions were extremely young on embarkation. This would probably account for the great number of invalids in such a short time.

During the time the Battalion were in blockhouses, although there was no fighting, the men worked hard, had little sleep, and were in places continually sniped at. Although only one Boer was found dead, probably others were hit or killed, as all firing occurred at night time. The firing never seemed excessive or wild, and no one seemed to fire without reason, and it was on extremely few occasions after the wire was properly up that any Boers succeeded in crossing.

15th July.—The Battalion is under orders for Worcester, Cape Colony, for Cape Town, there to be stationed.

The Battalion as strong as possible, under command of Lieut.-Colonel E. W. Herbert, with the 1st Line of

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Transport and Machine Gun, paraded for inspection by Colonel C. J. Blomfield, D.S.O., Colonel on the Staff, Commanding Harrismith District. Inspection state:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Colonel. | 2 Staff. | 7 Buglers. |
| 1 Captain. | 8 Staff-Sergeants. | 16 Corporals. |
| 11 Lieutenants. | 25 Sergeants. | 531 Privates. |

Total—all ranks - - - 601.

24th July.—Captain B. J. Majendie having joined, is posted to Battalion temporarily.

5th August.—Captain A. D. Legard, posted to Battalion.

11th August.—Extracts from General Orders, Pretoria. Resolutions passed by both Houses of Parliament:—

"That the thanks of the Houses of Parliament be given to all ranks of His Majesty's Army for the energy and gallantry with which they executed the services which they were called upon to perform during the prolonged campaign in South Africa.

"That these Houses do acknowledge with admiration the distinguished valour, devotion, and conduct of those officers and men who have perished during the campaign in South Africa, in the service of the Empire, and desire to express deep sympathy with their relatives and friends."

9th August—The Battalion, under command of Lieut.-Colonel E. W. Herbert, paraded in drill order for Celebration of the Coronation of His Majesty King Edward VII. Inspection state:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Colonel. | 2 Staff. | 8 Buglers. |
| 4 Captains. | 9 Staff-Sergeants. | 33 Corporals. |
| 12 Lieutenants. | 33 Sergeants. | 681 Privates. |

Total—all ranks - - - 782.

12th August.—A party of 15 N. C. Officers and Riflemen were invalided to England.

21st August.—A party of 41 N. C. Officers and Riflemen proceeded this day to Pietermaritzburg to await embarkation to England for transfer to Army Reserve, and discharge by purchase, etc.

23rd August.—A party of 24 Riflemen and boys under 2nd Lieutenant A. V. French-Brewster joined the Battalion from the 14th Provisional Battalion, Cork.

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29th August.—The Battalion, under command of Lieut.-Colonel E. W. Herbert, paraded for inspection by the Lieut-General Commanding the Forces. Dress—drill order. A Company furnished a Guard of Honour on this occasion. Inspection state :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Colonel. | 2 Staff. | 9 Buglers. |
| 3 Captains. | 7 Staff Sergeants. | 41 Corporals. |
| 11 Lieutenants. | 36 Sergeants. | 655 Privates. |
| Total—all ranks - - - | | 765. |

1st September.—The Special District Order dated Harrismith, 30th August, 1902, is published for information.

"The Colonel Commanding is directed to inform the garrison of Harrismith that Lieut.-General Hon. Sir N. G. Lyttleton, K.C.B., Commanding the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies, was much pleased with the turn-out and drill of all ranks at his inspection yesterday. The Colonel Commanding desires to thank all ranks for their successful efforts on this occasion."

5th September.—A party of 42 N. C. Officers and Riflemen proceeded this day to Pietermaritzburg to await embarkation to England for transfer to Army Reserve, and discharge by purchase, etc.

20th September.—Orders were received on this date for the Battalion to remain at Harrismith, and form part of the garrison of Harrismith District.

29th September.—The Battalion, under command of Captain Hon. J. R. Brownlow, with the Band, paraded in drill order for the farewell parade of Lieut.-Colonel E. W. Herbert. Farewell parade state :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Colonel. | 2 Staff. | 8 Buglers. |
| 2 Captains. | 12 Staff Sergeants. | 34 Corporals. |
| 11 Lieutenants. | 37 Sergeants. | 579 Privates. |
| Total—all ranks - - - | | 686. |

23rd September.—A party of 21 N. C. Officers and Riflemen proceeded this day to Pietermaritzburg to await embarkation to England for discharge, etc.

30th September.—The following "Final" Order by Lieut.-Colonel E. W. Herbert, Commanding 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifles, is published for information :—

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"Harrismith, Orange River Colony,
"30th September, 1902.

"I wish to record in this my final order, my appreciation of the good feeling, devotion to duty, to the Regiment, and to myself, that has pervaded all ranks of the Battalion during the four years of my command. God bless you all. Good-bye.

(Signed) "EDWARD HERBERT, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
"Commanding 4th Battalion K.R.R.

1st October.—A party of N.C. Officers and Riflemen proceeded to England, as invalids.

2nd October.—Lieut.-Colonel E. W. Herbert has desired the Officers Commanding to convey to all ranks his gratification of the hearty send-off accorded to him.

Lieut.-Colonel E. W. Herbert having embarked for England this day, Captain Hon. J. R. Brownlow assumes command of the Battalion from 3rd October, 1902.

22nd October.—Captain H. C. Warre, D.S.O., posted to Battalion.

22nd November.—The following Officers have passed in Subjects (*a*) and (*b*) for promotion to Lieutenant:—

2nd Lieutenant A. A. Soames.
" " A. V. French Brewster.
" " A. P. Evans.

The following are the scores made by the team of the Battalion for the "Young Soldier's Cup," 1902:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 3388 | Rifleman | C. Savin ... ... | 87 |
| " 3506 | " | J. Moorhouse... ... | 86 |
| " 3461 | " | N. Eyre ... ... | 94 |
| " 3462 | " | J. Beaumont ... ... | 87 |
| " 3575 | " | W. Wilson ... ... | 71 |
| 2nd Lieutenant | | A. A. Soames ... ... | 82 |
| " " | | C. J. T. R. Wingfield ... | 84 |
| " " | | L. Aylmer ... ... ... | 82 |
| | | Total ... ... | 673 |

As the score is much in excess to that made in previous years it is hoped the Battalion will go close to winning it, which would be for the third occasion.

Colour-Sergeants B. Allwork and J. Barber did a great deal in the instruction of the team.



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28th November.—The Battalion furnished a "Guard of Honour" of 2 subalterns and 100 rank and file, under command of Captain H. C. R. Green (with the Band), on the occasion of the visit to Harrismith of His Excellency the Governor-General (Lord Milner).

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4TH BATTALION K.R.R.—WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergeant-Major—Llewellyn Owen. Bandmaster—Arthur Parkes.

STAFF-SERGEANTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Quarter-Master-Sergeant - - - | Wybrants Judge. |
| Orderly-Room-Sergeant, Q.M.S. - - | Alfred J. Saville. |
| Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry (Acting) | George W. Bulman. |
| Sergeant-Bugler (on Probation) - - | William Smart. |
| Sergeant-Master-Cook - - - - | George Hands. |
| Pioneer-Sergeant - - - - - | Harry J. Wear. |
| Band-Sergeant - - - - - | James Hart. |
| Orderly-Room-Clerk (Sergeant) - - | Benjamin H. Hocknell. |
| Officers'-Mess-Sergeant - - - - | George Stevens. |
| Sergeant-Master-Tailor - - - - | Henry Meacham. |
| Armourer-Sergeant - - - - | Walter F. Hyde. |

COLOR-SERGEANTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| A Company - - - - - - | H. Paul. |
| B „ - - - - - - | J. Kelly. |
| C „ - - - - - - | O. Arno. |
| D „ - - - - - - | H. Horlock. |
| E „ - - - - - - | R. Burns. |
| F „ - - - - - - | H. Lamond. |
| G „ - - - - - - | B. Allwork. |
| H „ - - - - - - | J. Barber. |

GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Four Badges - - 2 | Two Badges - - 28 |
| Three Badges - - 7 | One Badge - - 360 |
| Total with Badges - - 397 | |

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS—3.

WAR MEDALS.

27 Officers. 1 Warrant Officer. 770 N.C. Officers and Riflemen

RE-ENGAGEMENTS—*Nil.*

EXTENSIONS.

11 N.C. Officers and Riflemen.

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INCREASE.

| | |
|---|---|
| From 24th Provisional Battalion | 252 |
| „ other Corps | 1 |
| „ Battalions abroad | 9 |
| „ Mounted Infantry | 118 |
| „ School of Signalling, Pretoria | 16 |
| Total | 396 |

DECREASE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Died | 8 |
| Discharged in South Africa | 11 |
| To England for Discharge | 34 |
| „ Army Reserve in South Africa | 4 |
| „ England for transfer to Army Reserve | 175 |
| „ other Corps | 3 |
| „ Battalions abroad | 8 |
| „ England as Invalids | 114 |
| Total | 357 |

## CERTIFICATES OBTAINED.

MUSKETRY.

Officers—16. N. C. Officers and Riflemen—5.

TRANSPORT.

N. C. Officers and Riflemen—30

TELEGRAPHY.—*Nil.*

EDUCATIONAL.

1st Class—9. 2nd Class—120. 3rd Class—89.

*Examined during the Year.*

1st Class—9. 2nd Class—32. 3rd Class—37.

ARMY SIGNALLING.

Officers—2. N. C. Officers and Riflemen—4.

GYMNASTICS.—N. C. Officers—4.



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| OTHER CERTIFICATES. | Officers | N. C. Officers and Riflemen |
|---|---|---|
| Cookery | 0 | 1 |
| Stretcher Drills | 0 | 2 |
| Cold Shoeing | 0 | 2 |
| Mounted Infantry | 3 | 54 |
| Military Engineering, etc. | 1 | 6 |
| Maxim Gun | 0 | 16 |

MUSKETRY CLASSIFICATION.—Now commencing.

## DEATHS.

| Reg. No. | Rank and Name | Cause | Place |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7820 | Rifleman Parsons, J. | Enteric Fever | Harrismith. |
| 8377 | „ Lloyd, M. | „ „ | Pinetown Bridge. |
| 8742 | Bugler Trundle, A. | Dysentery | Harrismith. |
| 2667 | Rifleman Grainger, C. | „ | „ |
| 6563 | „ Rennie, A. | Enteric Fever | „ |
| 3426 | „ Moseley, C. | „ „ | „ |
| 3418 | „ Poulter, J. E. | „ „ | „ |
| 3155 | „ Murgatroyd, W. | Pneumonia | „ |

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# DEPÔT RECORDS.

7th January, 1902.—A draft of 84 recruits to Cork to join the 14th Provisional Battalion.

22nd January.—Captain Hon. A. R. Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, D.S.O., off strength to Staff College.

20th February.—A draft of 57 recruits to Cork to join the 14th Provisional Battalion.

26th March.—Special Service Section (Volunteers) consisting of Lieutenant Wyld, 13th Middlesex R.V.C., Lieut. Comyn, 2nd Middlesex R.V.C., and 1 Sergeant, 1 Corporal, 1 Bugler, and 13 Riflemen, embarked for South Africa.

3rd May.—Major W. H. Salmon on strength for duty.

15th May.—A draft of 110 recruits off strength to 14th Provisional Battalion.

8th July.—A draft of 106 recruits to 14th Provisional Battalion. The G.O.C. Southern District, General Sir Baker-Russell, G.C.B., etc., inspected the Rifle Depôt.

9th July.—2nd Lieutenants J. M. H. Mallandaine and T. R. Forsyth-Forrest, 7th K.R.R., on strength, attached for duty.

25th July.—The Rifle Depôt furnished a Guard of Honour of 2 Officers, 4 Sergeants, and 100 Riflemen, under command of Captain R. H. Beaumont, to receive H.R.H. Princess Henry of Battenberg, at the Connaught Drill Hall, Portsmouth.

23rd September.—A draft of 60 recruits to Cork to join 14th Provisional Battalion.

19th September.—2nd Lieutenant Landale, 7th Battalion K. R. R., on strength attached for duty.

30th September.—Majors Sir Guy Campbell, Bart., K.R.R., and D. G. R. Ryder, K.R.R. (Reserve of Officers), off strength.

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16th October.—A draft of 100 recruits to join the 14th Provisional Battalion.

24th October.—Colonel H. R. Mends, K. R. R., commanded the detachments of the Southern District; and the Rifle Depôt furnished a party of 4 Officers, 8 Sergeants, and 150 Riflemen, under the command of Captain L. H. Thornton, R.B., to line the streets on the occasion of Their Majesties' coronation visit to the City and South London, the troops being quartered in the Olympia.

28th October.—Captain L. F. Philips on strength for duty.

4th November.—A draft of 180 recruits off strength to 14th Provisional Battalion.

6th November.—Lieutenant A. F. C. Maclachlan on strength for duty.

8th November.—2nd Lieutenant Ibbotson, 7th Battalion K. R. R., rejoined his Battalion.

18th November.—Draft of 54 Riflemen off strength to join 1st Battalion K. R. R.

26th November.—Lieutenant R. E. Crichton on strength for duty.

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DEPÔT.—WARRANT OFFICERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sergeant-Major | E. Bull (Rifle Brigade). |
| Bandmaster | F. Tyler. |

STAFF-SERGEANTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Quarter-Master-Sergeant | W. Line. |
| Orderly-Room-Sergeant | A. English. |
| Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry | |
| Sergeant-Bugler | |
| Sergeant-Master-Cook | G. Curel. |
| Pioneer-Sergeant | |
| Band-Sergeant | |
| Orderly-Room-Clerk, Lance-Sergeant | J. Jackson. |
| Officers'-Mess-Sergeant | Col.-Sgt. A. Harrington. |
| Sergeant-Master-Tailor | |
| Armourer-Sergeant | |

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COLOR-SERGEANTS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A Company— | F. W. Prebble. | E Company— | R. G. Liddiard. |
| B | „ | J. Barnes. | F | „ | Act.-Sgt. Bainbridge. |
| C | „ | F. W. McKey. | G | „ | F. W. Jackman. |
| D | „ | A. E. Fuller. | H | „ | W. J. Hurding. |

GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One Badge - - | 41 | Four Badges - - | 2 |
| Two Badges - - | 94 | Five Badges - - | 1 |
| Three Badges - - | 6 | | |
| Total with Badges - - | 144. | | |

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.—6.

WAR MEDALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Serving in Depôt - - - - - - - | 61 |
| Gratuity Furlough (pending transfer to A Reserve) - | 453 |
| Total - - - - | 514 |

RE-ENGAGEMENTS.—8.

EXTENSIONS.—7.

INCREASE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Recruits joined - - - - - - - - | 1023 |
| Re-enlisted - - - - - - - - - | 4 |
| Joined from other Corps - - - - - - | 7 |
| „ „ Battalions abroad - - - - - | 1733 |
| „ „ „ at home - - - - - | 80 |
| Special Service Company - - - - - - | 17 |
| Other causes - - - - - - - - | 8 |
| | 2872 |

DECREASE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Died - - - - - - - - - - | 2 |
| Discharged - - - - - - - - - | 663 |
| Deserted - - - - - - - - - | 14 |
| * To Army Reserve - - - - - - - - | 309 |
| „ Other Corps - - - - - - - - | 12 |
| „ Home Battalions - - - - - - - | 1947 |
| „ Battalions Abroad - - - - - - - | 116 |
| „ Militia Reserve - - - - - - - | 105 |
| Other causes - - - - - - - - | 21 |
| | 3189 |

* In addition to this number some 453 have been disposed of, but cannot be struck off strength until Gratuity Furloughs expire.

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## MUSKETRY.

| Company | F. of M. | Best Shot | Score |
|---|---|---|---|
| A | $\frac{181}{15}$ | Corporal Treherne - - - | 218 |
| B | $\frac{163}{15}$ | Sergeant Blackman - - - | 201 |
| C | $\frac{164}{12}$ | Color-Sergeant McKey - - | 224 |
| D | $\frac{176}{17}$ | Sergeant Bainbridge - - - | 212 |
| E | $\frac{163}{13}$ | Lance-Corporal Burtenshaw - | 188 |
| F | $\frac{164}{13}$ | Sergeant Billing - - - - | 199 |
| G | $\frac{187}{27}$ | Private Lamb - - - - | 221 |
| H | $\frac{167}{20}$ | „ Wells - - - - | 183 |

Marksmen—105. 2nd Class—9. Third Class—2.

Figure of Merit—$\frac{170}{16}$.

BEST SHOOTING COMPANY.

G, or Major Sir Guy-Campbell's Company—$\frac{187}{27}$.

BEST SHOT.

Color-Sergeant F. McKey - C Company - 224 points.

TWO BEST SHOTS OF RECRUITS.

Private Keene - - - B Company - 419 points.
Lance-Corporal McArthur - E „ - 414 „

## RIFLE MEETINGS AND MATCHES.

*Principal Scores made in Individual and Team Matches.*

Rifle Depôt *v.* R. M. L. I.—
Color-Sergeant McKey - *97 Sergeant Bainbridge - 93

Rifle Depot *v.* R. M. A.—
Color-Sergeant McKey - 94 Sergeant Bainbridge - 95

Southern District League Cup (500, 600, and 800 yards)—
Color-Sergeant McKey - *100 Sergeant Bainbridge - —

Rifle Depôt *v.* R. M. A.—
Color-Sergeant McKey - *95 Sergeant Bainbridge - 92

* Top score in team.

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All Comers' Team *v.* 1st Army Corps R. M.—
Color-Sergeant McKey - 93 Sergeant Bainbridge - —
Methuen Cup—
Color-Sergeant McKey - 92 Sergeant Bainbridge - —
Rifle Depôt *v.* R. M. L. I.—
Color-Sergeant McKey - 92 Sergeant Bainbridge - —

*The Angus-Steward Challenge Cup.*

Team of Sergeants (200, 600, and 800 yards). Won by Sergeants Rifle Brigade by sixteen points.

*K. R. R. Corps Team.*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Sergt. Bainbridge - | 70 | 5. | L.-Sergt. Wagerfield - | 62 |
| 2. | Col.-Sergt. McKey - | 69 | 6. | Col.-Sergt. Curd - - | 61 |
| 3. | Sergt. Blackman - | 67 | 7. | Sergt. Clay - - | 58 |
| 4. | Sergt. Billing - - | 64 | 8. | L.-Sergt. Caulfield - | 50 |

Average—62·62.

*Army Sixty Rifle Meeting, Bisley.*

Color-Sergeant Mc Key was 9th, scoring 87, 89, 89, 94, 96, 83; total, 538. Prize of £2. 10*s.*

Sergeant Bainbridge was 36th with a score of 512.

*Army Eight for the United Services Match, Bisley.*

Colour-Sergeant Mc Key was selected to shoot for the Army Eight in the United Services Match. The Army Eight won with the splendid average of 96.50, a record score for that Match. Color-Sergeant Mc Key's score was :—

| 200 yards | 500 yards | 600 yards |
|---|---|---|
| 4 5 5 3 4 4 5 = 30 | 5 5 4 5 3 5 5 = 32 | 4 2 5 5 5 5 5 = 31 |

Total - - - 93.

He won the A. R. A. Gold Jewel and Bar, and the N. R. A. Gold Medal, Bar, and Silver Bowl for winning team.

Sergeant Bainbridge won £2 in the "Premier," 8 shots, 600 yards; score, 38.

*Sergeants' Rifle Meeting.—200, 500, and 600 yards (Handicap).*

| Position | Name | Score | Prize |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4th | Color-Sergeant Curd - - | 93 - | £1 10 0 |
| 8th | Sergeant Bainbridge - - - | 90 - | 1 0 0 |
| 9th | Sergeant Curel - - - - | 90 - | 0 15 0 |
| 10th | Color-Sergeant Mc Key - - | 89 - | 0 15 0 |
| 14th | Sergeant Blackman - - - | 88 - | 0 12 0 |
| 16th | Color-Sergeant Fuller - - | 88 - | 0 12 0 |
| 19th | Sergeant Billing - - - | 86 - | 0 10 0 |
| 21st | Color-Sergeant Harrington - | 85 - | 0 10 0 |

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*Rifle Depôt Shooting Club Meeting.—200, 500, and 600 yards (Handicap).*

| Position | Name | Score | Prize |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd | Col.-Sergeant Mc Key - - | 88 - | £2 0 0 |
| 20th | Sergeant Hannan - - - | 75 - | 0 10 0 |
| 21st | Sergeant Bainbridge - - - | 74 - | 0 10 0 |
| 26th | Corporal Readford - - - | 83 - | 0 10 0 |
| 27th | Sergeant Prebble - - - | 73 - | 0 10 0 |
| 31st | Sergeant Clay - - - - | 71 - | 0 7 6 |
| 34th | Private Wright - - - - | 70 - | 0 7 6 |
| 35th | Sergeant Mansfield - - - | 70 - | 0 7 6 |

*The Inter-Depôt Challenge Cup*

Presented by Major Sir Guy Campbell for Annual Competition, was won by the 1st Depôt Rifle Brigade.

Sergeant Wenham passed "Distinguished" at the School of Musketry, Hythe.

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## 25TH BATTALION

# MOUNTED INFANTRY RECORDS.

THE 25th Battalion M. I. was formed at Middleburg, Transvaal, on October 18th, 1901, and was attached to Colonel Benson's Column. The Battalion was composed of the following :—

Major Eustace commanding.

Lieut. Paul (Leicester Regiment), Adjutant.

No. 1 Company.—Captain Crum, Lieuts. R. Seymour and Watson, and about 110 N.C.O.'s and men of the 1st Battalion King's Royal Rifles, with about 30 N.C.O.'s and men of the Tower Hamlets Volunteers.

No. 2 Company.—Captain Hope (on sick leave), Lieuts. Bircham, White, Troyte and Crichton, with about 30 N.C.O.'s and men of the 4th Battalion.

No. 3 Company.—Captain Lynes, Lieut. Eyre, Lieut. Dod (attached from Scottish Rifles), with about 70 N.C.O.'s and men of the 3rd Battalion.

No. 4 Company.—Lieuts. Dalby, Barnett and B. Seymour, with about 120 N.C.O.'s and men of the 4th Battalion.

The Depôt was at Middleburg, under charge of Captain Lynch Coakley (Tower Hamlets Volunteers).

Civil Surgeon Robinson was attached to the Battalion as Medical Officer.

20th October.—The 25th M.I. started on trek as part of Colonel Benson's Column, and moved to Driefontein, twelve miles south-west of Middleburg.

21st October. — The Column remained in camp till evening, when all except the 25th M.I. started on a night march. The following day the 25th M.I. escorted the waggons to Steenkool Spruit, and about mid-day the remainder of the Column came in, having captured thirty-seven prisoners with a lot of stock.

The Column stayed in this camp till the evening of the 24th, when all mounted troops started on a night march.

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In the morning several farms were rushed, but only three Boers captured, though a large number of them could be seen on the ridges round. Civil Surgeon Robinson, who had got separated from the Battalion during the gallop, rode right into a group of Boers and was mortally wounded. After halting for two hours the Column started back to meet the waggons, the 25th M.I. finding rear and flank guards. The Boers attacked with great persistence, and a hard rear-guard action was fought the whole way to Riet Kuil, where the waggons were met. The casualties in the Battalion were Lieuts. Troyte and Crichton and nine N. C. Officers and men wounded.

Colonel Benson issued an order that evening congratuting the Battalion on the way they had behaved.

27th October.—The Column moved to Kaffirstadt. The Boers sniped all day, but did not seem inclined to attack in force. Rifleman Egan, No. 1 Company, was killed on the left flank.

28th October.—The Column moved to Syferfontein. The Boers seemed to have increased in numbers, and gave No. 1 Company, who were doing rear guard, a very nasty time. The Column halted at Syferfontein on the 29th.

30th October.—The Column started at 4.30 a.m. No. 3 Company did advance guard, and No. 2 Company both flanks. Heavy firing began at once, but owing to the mist and rain it was impossible to see what was happening. About 11 a.m., when the Column was about two miles from the intended camp, the right flank guard, under Lieut. Bircham, was driven in, he himself being wounded. At the same time the advance, left flank, and rear-guards were all attacked. Meanwhile the Column was halted to allow the waggons to close up. At 11.30 the advance was resumed, the direction being slightly altered. As a considerable number of Boers were still engaging the advance guard, Colonel Benson ordered them to remain in some kraals and keep these Boers busy while he pushed on with the waggons to Bakenlaagte Farm, some twelve

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miles on. Half of No. 4 Company took over the new advance-guard, and Bakenlaagte was reached at 12.30.

The mist had now cleared, but the rear-guard consisting of the 3rd M. I. were still being very hard pressed, so No. 1 Company and the remainder of No. 4 Company were sent to reinforce them. About this time the two guns with the rear-guard took up a position on a ridge about one mile south-east of camp. Taking advantage of some dead ground immediately in front of the guns, 600 or 700 Boers charged to within twenty yards of the guns, and remaining on their horses poured in such a fire on the ridge that in about ten minutes almost every man and horse on the ridge was hit. By far the greatest number of casualties occurred here, including Colonels Benson and Guinness. Reinforcements from camp could not well be spared, and only came up to the ridge in small numbers, so that the Boers soon had most of the ridge and the two guns in their hands. Three officers and about fifteen men of No. 1 Company had got into a small pit on the extreme western end of the ridge where the guns were taken, and in spite of all the efforts of the Boers to rush them, they held the place till dusk, when they retired into camp.

All night was spent in making trenches round camp, and the ambulances were out all night bringing in the wounded. An attack was expected during the night, but the Boers had apparently had enough, as in the morning they had all disappeared. During the night Kaffir runners had been sent north and south to the line for reinforcements. Colonel Benson died of his wounds at 8.30 a.m., on the 31st, deeply regretted by all ranks. All this day was spent in strengthening the trenches, the 25th M. I. holding the south side of the camp.

The Battalion lost heavily in this fight, 250 N.C. Officers and men being killed and wounded.

1st November.—Relieving Columns reached us, and the Column under the temporary command of Colonel Woods-Sampson started on the 2nd and trekked without incident into the line reaching Brug Spruit on November 4th.

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The Column remained at Brug Spruit from November 4th to the 12th in order to re-organise and refit. A draft of twenty-one N.C. Officers and men joined us from the 3rd Battalion, and were posted to No. 3 Company. No. 2 Company was broken up for the time being, two sections going to No. 3 Company, one section to No. 1 Company, and one section to No. 4 Company. Lieutenant White took over command of No. 4 Company. Lieut.-Colonel Mc Kenzie, Seaforth Highlanders, took over command of the Column, and the 2nd Battalion East Kent were relieved by the 2nd Scottish Fusiliers.

12th November.—The Column started out on a trek south; several other columns moving at the same time towards Bethel: the whole force being under the command of General Bruce Hamilton. Very few Boers were seen about, and on the 22nd our Column halted at Yzerrarkfontein, six miles from Bethel, while five other columns were assembled within a six mile radius of that place. That night all the mounted men of these columns moved together to De Witte Kraus, about twenty-five miles east. The force numbered between 3000 and 4000 mounted men with no wheel transport. Unfortunately the Boers must have had intelligence of this move, as they were to be seen trekking miles away in the morning, and the result was a blank. After resting for one day at De Witte Kraus we moved back by slow stages to Bethel, meeting our waggons near there on the 25th.

28th November.—Our Column started north-east towards Carolina, camping that evening at Middle Kraal. At 1 a.m. that night an order was given to saddle up at once, and we galloped about twelve miles in the dark, only to find that the Boers had, as usual, all gone.

30th November.—A large number of Boers were seen all day in front of the Column, but we could not get closer to them than shelling them with the long range guns.

2nd December.—Carolina was reached. This place was turned into a depôt for Colonel Mc Kenzie's column for the next two months.

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5th December.—The mounted men of the Column did a night march to Nandiesbank, capturing some cattle but no prisoners, and returning on the 6th to Carolina.

8th December.—Another night march was made north-east up to the edge of the Komati Valley. This time the Scottish Horse captured a laager, consisting of fourteen prisoners with a good number of sheep, cattle, and waggons.

On the return to Carolina on the 9th, the rear-guard was sniped, but no damage done.

12th December.—The Column moved to Nandiesbank, and the same evening the mounted portion moved to Vaal-bank, where a large number of Boers had been located. However, the result was not very satisfactory, only eight prisoners being taken and a few cattle and waggons captured. From here the Column trekked slowly back to Carolina, getting there on December 16th.

19th December.—Colonel Mc Kenzie's and Colonel Fortescue's Columns marched by night to Lake Banagher, and at daybreak, in a very heavy thunderstorm, we galloped some farms successfully, the result being five Boers killed, five wounded, and twelve captured. The 25th M.I. had no casualties, but the Scottish Horse had two officers killed. Our Battalion captured some good ponies here, which were very useful, as all this hard work had killed a lot of horses. That evening we met the waggons at the head of Lake Chrissie, and camped there.

The following morning all mounted troops paraded at 9 a.m. to pursue a Boer convoy which had been seen some miles off. The 25th M.I. did advance guard. After moving fast for about fifteen miles we sighted the convoy. After a chase of some miles we came up with the rear waggon, and the whole convoy was soon taken. Major Eustace and about twenty men galloped right on to De Witte Kraus, and captured two or three more waggons, which had had a start of the others. The Boers did not offer much resistance, only firing a few shots, and the only casualty was one sergeant of the Scottish Horse killed. The total captures were twenty-three prisoners, fifty

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waggons and carts, 100 mules, 200 horses, 1300 cattle, and 1100 sheep. When everything was collected the Column was thirty-five miles from camp, so we bivouacked at Scapkraal for the night. On the 22nd the force moved back to Lilliefontein, meeting the waggons there.

The Column stayed there on the 23rd, and that evening Colonel Mc Kenzie issued an order congratulating the 25th M.I. on the capture of the convoy. At midnight the whole Column was awakened, and had to dig trenches till dawn, as the Kaffir scouts reported Botha with 1000 Boers close at hand, and intending to attack. However, at dawn there was nothing to be seen, so he must have seen the Column was ready for him and moved off.

24th December.—The Column moved to Kaffirstadt, staying there for Christmas Day.

26th December.—The Column trekked to within two miles of Carolina. No. 4 Company, who were doing rear-guard, had a lot of shooting, but there were no casualties.

27th December.—We moved into Carolina. Captain Hope rejoined from sick leave; and Lieutenant Wake and 2nd Lieutenant Marsh (5th Battalion) joined. The four Companies were now reformed, Captain Hope taking command of No. 2, Lieutenant Wake of No. 3, and Lieutenant Barnett of No. 4. Captain Lynes left the Battalion to proceed home.

29th December.—The Column started at 8 p.m. with all baggage, and trekked about forty miles due east to Holnek, getting there at mid-day on the 30th.

31st December.—The Column moved eight miles east to Bonny Braes. Captain Crum took out a patrol of 100 men to watch the drifts of the Umpilasi River, but no Boers were seen.

The Column halted at this place till January 3rd, the object being to prevent Boers breaking away north while General Bruce Hamilton was operating to the south of Umpilasi.

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3rd January.—The Column moved back to Holnec, and on the evening of the 4th made an unsuccessful night march into the Umpilasi valley.

5th January.—We left Holnec and trekked into Carolina by easy stages, getting there on the 8th.

9th January.—There was a very severe thunder and hail storm, which stampeded most of the horses of the Column, but nearly all were recovered.

10th January.—A night march was made to De Witte Kraus, Colonel Williams' Column co-operating from Ermelo. Our Column was unsuccessful, but Colonel Williams' Column captured about forty Boers. On the march back some Boers were seen and pursued, but only three waggons were taken as they had too long a start.

13th January.—The Column moved into Carolina. Lieutenant Bircham rejoined from hospital, and took over command of No. 1 Company *vice* Captain Crum, who left the Battalion to proceed on leave to England.

15th January.—A night march was made to Knockdhu, where an ambush was laid round a farm. One Boer was killed, three wounded, and one unwounded prisoner taken.

We camped at Torreden on the 16th, and on the 18th moved into Carolina. Lieutenants Harris and Kelly joined the Battalion here ; Lieutenant Harris being posted to No. 3 Company, and Lieutenant Kelly to No. 4 Company.

21st January.—The Column trekked to Smutzog where four other columns under General Bruce Hamilton were already assembled. We met here the 2nd Battalion Company, under Captain Mott, with Colonel Spens' Column.

22nd January.—All heavy baggage was sent into Ermelo, only sufficient waggons being left with the force to carry three days rations. That night all mounted men moved west to Tweefontein, and at daybreak rounded up several farms. Only twelve prisoners were taken.

23rd January.—The force bivouacked at Tweefontein, and on the night of the 24th another march was made. Colonel McKenzie's Column was unlucky, only getting



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3rd January.—The Column moved [illegible] on the evening of the 4th March [illegible] march into the Transvaal.

5th January.—We left Bronkhorst [illegible] by easy stages, getting there on the 9th.

9th January.—There was a [illegible] hail storm, which stampeded [illegible] Column, but nearly all were recovered.

10th January.—[illegible] Kraus, Colonel Williams [illegible] Ermelo. Our Column was [illegible] Williams' Column remained [illegible] march back some 8 miles [illegible] three waggons were taken [illegible]

13th January.—The [illegible] Lieutenant Bircham rejoined [illegible] command of No. 1 Company [illegible] the Battalion to proceed [illegible]

15th January.—[illegible] where an ambush was [illegible] killed, three wounded and [illegible]

We camped at Twyfelaar [illegible] moved into Carolina [illegible] joined the Battalion [illegible] to No. 3 Company, and [illegible] [illegible]t,

21st January.—The [illegible] [illegible]he four other columns [illegible] [illegible]oops already assembled [illegible] [illegible]l. Company, under Captain [illegible] [illegible]rwacht,

22nd January. [illegible] Colonel Ermelo, only [illegible] to carry three [illegible] [illegible] Allenby's moved west to [illegible] [illegible] at 7.15 p.m. several farms [illegible] [illegible]ns to try and

23rd [illegible] At 2 a.m. we and on [illegible] [illegible]lion was to hold. Col[illegible] [illegible]at, No. 1 Company



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22nd January.—All heavy baggage was sent into Ermelo, only sufficient waggons being left with the force to carry three days rations. That night all mounted men moved west to Tweefontein, and at daybreak rounded up several farms. Only twelve prisoners were taken.

23rd January.—The force bivouacked at Tweefontein, and on the night of the 24th another march was made. Colonel McKenzie's Column was unlucky, only getting



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## MUSKETRY.

| Company | F. of M. | Best Shot | Score |
|---|---|---|---|
| A | $\frac{181}{15}$ | Corporal Treherne - - - | 218 |
| B | $\frac{163}{15}$ | Sergeant Blackman - - - | 201 |
| C | $\frac{164}{12}$ | Color-Sergeant McKey - - | 224 |
| D | $\frac{176}{17}$ | Sergeant Bainbridge - - - | 212 |
| E | $\frac{163}{13}$ | Lance-Corporal Burtenshaw - | 188 |
| F | $\frac{164}{13}$ | Sergeant Billing - - - - | 199 |
| G | $\frac{187}{27}$ | Private Lamb - - - - | 221 |
| H | $\frac{167}{20}$ | „ Wells - - - - | 183 |

Marksmen—105. 2nd Class—9. Third Class—2.

Figure of Merit—$\frac{170}{16}$.

BEST SHOOTING COMPANY.

G, or Major Sir Guy-Campbell's Company—$\frac{187}{27}$.

BEST SHOT.

Color-Sergeant F. McKey - C Company - 224 points.

TWO BEST SHOTS OF RECRUITS.

Private Keene - - - B Company - 419 points.
Lance-Corporal McArthur - E „ - 414 „

## RIFLE MEETINGS AND MATCHES.

*Principal Scores made in Individual and Team Matches.*

Rifle Depôt *v.* R. M. L. I.—
Color-Sergeant McKey - *97 Sergeant Bainbridge - 93

Rifle Depot *v.* R. M. A.—
Color-Sergeant McKey - 94 Sergeant Bainbridge - 95

Southern District League Cup (500, 600, and 800 yards)—
Color-Sergeant McKey - *100 Sergeant Bainbridge - —

Rifle Depôt *v.* R. M. A.—
Color-Sergeant McKey - *95 Sergeant Bainbridge - 92

* Top score in team.

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All Comers' Team *v.* 1st Army Corps R. M.—
Color-Sergeant McKey - 93 Sergeant Bainbridge - —

Methuen Cup—
Color-Sergeant McKey - 92 Sergeant Bainbridge - —

Rifle Depôt *v.* R. M. L. I.—
Color-Sergeant McKey - 92 Sergeant Bainbridge - —

*The Angus-Steward Challenge Cup.*

Team of Sergeants (200, 600, and 800 yards). Won by Sergeants Rifle Brigade by sixteen points.

*K. R. R. Corps Team.*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Sergt. Bainbridge - | 70 | 5. | L.-Sergt. Wagerfield - | 62 |
| 2. | Col.-Sergt. McKey - | 69 | 6. | Col.-Sergt. Curd - - | 61 |
| 3. | Sergt. Blackman - | 67 | 7. | Sergt. Clay - - | 58 |
| 4. | Sergt. Billing - - | 64 | 8. | L.-Sergt. Caulfield - | 50 |

Average—62·62.

*Army Sixty Rifle Meeting, Bisley.*

Color-Sergeant Mc Key was 9th, scoring 87, 89, 89, 94, 96, 83; total, 538. Prize of £2. 10*s.*

Sergeant Bainbridge was 36th with a score of 512.

*Army Eight for the United Services Match, Bisley.*

Colour-Sergeant Mc Key was selected to shoot for the Army Eight in the United Services Match. The Army Eight won with the splendid average of 96.50, a record score for that Match. Color-Sergeant Mc Key's score was :—

| 200 yards | 500 yards | 600 yards |
|---|---|---|
| 4 5 5 3 4 4 5 = 30 | 5 5 4 5 3 5 5 = 32 | 4 2 5 5 5 5 5 = 31 |

Total - - - 93.

He won the A. R. A. Gold Jewel and Bar, and the N. R. A. Gold Medal, Bar, and Silver Bowl for winning team.

Sergeant Bainbridge won £2 in the "Premier," 8 shots, 600 yards; score, 38.

*Sergeants' Rifle Meeting.—200, 500, and 600 yards (Handicap).*

| Position | Name | Score | Prize |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4th | Color-Sergeant Curd - - | 93 - | £1 10 0 |
| 8th | Sergeant Bainbridge - - - | 90 - | 1 0 0 |
| 9th | Sergeant Curel - - - - | 90 - | 0 15 0 |
| 10th | Color-Sergeant Mc Key - - | 89 - | 0 15 0 |
| 14th | Sergeant Blackman - - - | 88 - | 0 12 0 |
| 16th | Color-Sergeant Fuller - - | 88 - | 0 12 0 |
| 19th | Sergeant Billing - - - | 86 - | 0 10 0 |
| 21st | Color-Sergeant Harrington - | 85 - | 0 10 0 |

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*Rifle Depôt Shooting Club Meeting.—200, 500, and 600 yards (Handicap).*

| Position | Name | Score | Prize |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd | Col.-Sergeant Mc Key - - | 88 | £2 0 0 |
| 20th | Sergeant Hannan - - - | 75 | 0 10 0 |
| 21st | Sergeant Bainbridge - - - | 74 | 0 10 0 |
| 26th | Corporal Readford - - - | 83 | 0 10 0 |
| 27th | Sergeant Prebble - - - | 73 | 0 10 0 |
| 31st | Sergeant Clay - - - - | 71 | 0 7 6 |
| 34th | Private Wright - - - - | 70 | 0 7 6 |
| 35th | Sergeant Mansfield - - - | 70 | 0 7 6 |

*The Inter-Depôt Challenge Cup*

Presented by Major Sir Guy Campbell for Annual Competition, was won by the 1st Depôt Rifle Brigade.

Sergeant Wenham passed "Distinguished" at the School of Musketry, Hythe.

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## 25TH BATTALION
# MOUNTED INFANTRY RECORDS.

THE 25th Battalion M. I. was formed at Middleburg, Transvaal, on October 18th, 1901, and was attached to Colonel Benson's Column. The Battalion was composed of the following :—

Major Eustace commanding.

Lieut. Paul (Leicester Regiment), Adjutant.

No. 1 Company.—Captain Crum, Lieuts. R. Seymour and Watson, and about 110 N.C.O.'s and men of the 1st Battalion King's Royal Rifles, with about 30 N.C.O.'s and men of the Tower Hamlets Volunteers.

No. 2 Company.—Captain Hope (on sick leave), Lieuts. Bircham, White, Troyte and Crichton, with about 30 N.C.O.'s and men of the 4th Battalion.

No. 3 Company.—Captain Lynes, Lieut. Eyre, Lieut. Dod (attached from Scottish Rifles), with about 70 N.C.O.'s and men of the 3rd Battalion.

No. 4 Company.—Lieuts. Dalby, Barnett and B. Seymour, with about 120 N.C.O.'s and men of the 4th Battalion.

The Depôt was at Middleburg, under charge of Captain Lynch Coakley (Tower Hamlets Volunteers).

Civil Surgeon Robinson was attached to the Battalion as Medical Officer.

20th October.—The 25th M.I. started on trek as part of Colonel Benson's Column, and moved to Driefontein, twelve miles south-west of Middleburg.

21st October.—The Column remained in camp till evening, when all except the 25th M.I. started on a night march. The following day the 25th M.I. escorted the waggons to Steenkool Spruit, and about mid-day the remainder of the Column came in, having captured thirty-seven prisoners with a lot of stock.

The Column stayed in this camp till the evening of the 24th, when all mounted troops started on a night march.

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In the morning several farms were rushed, but only three Boers captured, though a large number of them could be seen on the ridges round. Civil Surgeon Robinson, who had got separated from the Battalion during the gallop, rode right into a group of Boers and was mortally wounded. After halting for two hours the Column started back to meet the waggons, the 25th M.I. finding rear and flank guards. The Boers attacked with great persistence, and a hard rear-guard action was fought the whole way to Riet Kuil, where the waggons were met. The casualties in the Battalion were Lieuts. Troyte and Crichton and nine N. C. Officers and men wounded.

Colonel Benson issued an order that evening congratuting the Battalion on the way they had behaved.

27th October.—The Column moved to Kaffirstadt. The Boers sniped all day, but did not seem inclined to attack in force. Rifleman Egan, No. 1 Company, was killed on the left flank.

28th October.—The Column moved to Syferfontein. The Boers seemed to have increased in numbers, and gave No. 1 Company, who were doing rear guard, a very nasty time. The Column halted at Syferfontein on the 29th.

30th October.—The Column started at 4.30 a.m. No. 3 Company did advance guard, and No. 2 Company both flanks. Heavy firing began at once, but owing to the mist and rain it was impossible to see what was happening. About 11 a.m., when the Column was about two miles from the intended camp, the right flank guard, under Lieut. Bircham, was driven in, he himself being wounded. At the same time the advance, left flank, and rear-guards were all attacked. Meanwhile the Column was halted to allow the waggons to close up. At 11.30 the advance was resumed, the direction being slightly altered. As a considerable number of Boers were still engaging the advance guard, Colonel Benson ordered them to remain in some kraals and keep these Boers busy while he pushed on with the waggons to Bakenlaagte Farm, some twelve

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miles on. Half of No. 4 Company took over the new advance-guard, and Bakenlaagte was reached at 12.30.

The mist had now cleared, but the rear-guard consisting of the 3rd M. I. were still being very hard pressed, so No. 1 Company and the remainder of No. 4 Company were sent to reinforce them. About this time the two guns with the rear-guard took up a position on a ridge about one mile south-east of camp. Taking advantage of some dead ground immediately in front of the guns, 600 or 700 Boers charged to within twenty yards of the guns, and remaining on their horses poured in such a fire on the ridge that in about ten minutes almost every man and horse on the ridge was hit. By far the greatest number of casualties occurred here, including Colonels Benson and Guinness. Reinforcements from camp could not well be spared, and only came up to the ridge in small numbers, so that the Boers soon had most of the ridge and the two guns in their hands. Three officers and about fifteen men of No. 1 Company had got into a small pit on the extreme western end of the ridge where the guns were taken, and in spite of all the efforts of the Boers to rush them, they held the place till dusk, when they retired into camp.

All night was spent in making trenches round camp, and the ambulances were out all night bringing in the wounded. An attack was expected during the night, but the Boers had apparently had enough, as in the morning they had all disappeared. During the night Kaffir runners had been sent north and south to the line for reinforcements. Colonel Benson died of his wounds at 8.30 a.m., on the 31st, deeply regretted by all ranks. All this day was spent in strengthening the trenches, the 25th M. I. holding the south side of the camp.

The Battalion lost heavily in this fight, 250 N.C. Officers and men being killed and wounded.

1st November.—Relieving Columns reached us, and the Column under the temporary command of Colonel Woods-Sampson started on the 2nd and trekked without incident into the line reaching Brug Spruit on November 4th.

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The Column remained at Brug Spruit from November 4th to the 12th in order to re-organise and refit. A draft of twenty-one N.C. Officers and men joined us from the 3rd Battalion, and were posted to No. 3 Company. No. 2 Company was broken up for the time being, two sections going to No. 3 Company, one section to No. 1 Company, and one section to No. 4 Company. Lieutenant White took over command of No. 4 Company. Lieut.-Colonel Mc Kenzie, Seaforth Highlanders, took over command of the Column, and the 2nd Battalion East Kent were relieved by the 2nd Scottish Fusiliers.

12th November.—The Column started out on a trek south; several other columns moving at the same time towards Bethel: the whole force being under the command of General Bruce Hamilton. Very few Boers were seen about, and on the 22nd our Column halted at Yzerrarkfontein, six miles from Bethel, while five other columns were assembled within a six mile radius of that place. That night all the mounted men of these columns moved together to De Witte Kraus, about twenty-five miles east. The force numbered between 3000 and 4000 mounted men with no wheel transport. Unfortunately the Boers must have had intelligence of this move, as they were to be seen trekking miles away in the morning, and the result was a blank. After resting for one day at De Witte Kraus we moved back by slow stages to Bethel, meeting our waggons near there on the 25th.

28th November.—Our Column started north-east towards Carolina, camping that evening at Middle Kraal. At 1 a.m. that night an order was given to saddle up at once, and we galloped about twelve miles in the dark, only to find that the Boers had, as usual, all gone.

30th November.—A large number of Boers were seen all day in front of the Column, but we could not get closer to them than shelling them with the long range guns.

2nd December.—Carolina was reached. This place was turned into a depôt for Colonel Mc Kenzie's column for the next two months.

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5th December.—The mounted men of the Column did a night march to Nandiesbank, capturing some cattle but no prisoners, and returning on the 6th to Carolina.

8th December.—Another night march was made north-east up to the edge of the Komati Valley. This time the Scottish Horse captured a laager, consisting of fourteen prisoners with a good number of sheep, cattle, and waggons.

On the return to Carolina on the 9th, the rear-guard was sniped, but no damage done.

12th December.—The Column moved to Nandiesbank, and the same evening the mounted portion moved to Vaal-bank, where a large number of Boers had been located. However, the result was not very satisfactory, only eight prisoners being taken and a few cattle and waggons captured. From here the Column trekked slowly back to Carolina, getting there on December 16th.

19th December.—Colonel Mc Kenzie's and Colonel Fortescue's Columns marched by night to Lake Banagher, and at daybreak, in a very heavy thunderstorm, we galloped some farms successfully, the result being five Boers killed, five wounded, and twelve captured. The 25th M.I. had no casualties, but the Scottish Horse had two officers killed. Our Battalion captured some good ponies here, which were very useful, as all this hard work had killed a lot of horses. That evening we met the waggons at the head of Lake Chrissie, and camped there.

The following morning all mounted troops paraded at 9 a.m. to pursue a Boer convoy which had been seen some miles off. The 25th M.I. did advance guard. After moving fast for about fifteen miles we sighted the convoy. After a chase of some miles we came up with the rear waggon, and the whole convoy was soon taken. Major Eustace and about twenty men galloped right on to De Witte Kraus, and captured two or three more waggons, which had had a start of the others. The Boers did not offer much resistance, only firing a few shots, and the only casualty was one sergeant of the Scottish Horse killed. The total captures were twenty-three prisoners, fifty

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waggons and carts, 100 mules, 200 horses, 1300 cattle, and 1100 sheep. When everything was collected the Column was thirty-five miles from camp, so we bivouacked at Scapkraal for the night. On the 22nd the force moved back to Lilliefontein, meeting the waggons there.

The Column stayed there on the 23rd, and that evening Colonel Mc Kenzie issued an order congratulating the 25th M.I. on the capture of the convoy. At midnight the whole Column was awakened, and had to dig trenches till dawn, as the Kaffir scouts reported Botha with 1000 Boers close at hand, and intending to attack. However, at dawn there was nothing to be seen, so he must have seen the Column was ready for him and moved off.

24th December.—The Column moved to Kaffirstadt, staying there for Christmas Day.

26th December.—The Column trekked to within two miles of Carolina. No. 4 Company, who were doing rear-guard, had a lot of shooting, but there were no casualties.

27th December.—We moved into Carolina. Captain Hope rejoined from sick leave ; and Lieutenant Wake and 2nd Lieutenant Marsh (5th Battalion) joined. The four Companies were now reformed, Captain Hope taking command of No. 2, Lieutenant Wake of No. 3, and Lieutenant Barnett of No. 4. Captain Lynes left the Battalion to proceed home.

29th December.—The Column started at 8 p.m. with all baggage, and trekked about forty miles due east to Holnek, getting there at mid-day on the 30th.

31st December.—The Column moved eight miles east to Bonny Braes. Captain Crum took out a patrol of 100 men to watch the drifts of the Umpilasi River, but no Boers were seen.

The Column halted at this place till January 3rd, the object being to prevent Boers breaking away north while General Bruce Hamilton was operating to the south of Umpilasi.

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3rd January.—The Column moved back to Holnec, and on the evening of the 4th made an unsuccessful night march into the Umpilasi valley.

5th January.—We left Holnec and trekked into Carolina by easy stages, getting there on the 8th.

9th January.—There was a very severe thunder and hail storm, which stampeded most of the horses of the Column, but nearly all were recovered.

10th January.—A night march was made to De Witte Kraus, Colonel Williams' Column co-operating from Ermelo. Our Column was unsuccessful, but Colonel Williams' Column captured about forty Boers. On the march back some Boers were seen and pursued, but only three waggons were taken as they had too long a start.

13th January.—The Column moved into Carolina. Lieutenant Bircham rejoined from hospital, and took over command of No. 1 Company *vice* Captain Crum, who left the Battalion to proceed on leave to England.

15th January.—A night march was made to Knockdhu, where an ambush was laid round a farm. One Boer was killed, three wounded, and one unwounded prisoner taken.

We camped at Torreden on the 16th, and on the 18th moved into Carolina. Lieutenants Harris and Kelly joined the Battalion here; Lieutenant Harris being posted to No. 3 Company, and Lieutenant Kelly to No. 4 Company.

21st January.—The Column trekked to Smutzog where four other columns under General Bruce Hamilton were already assembled. We met here the 2nd Battalion Company, under Captain Mott, with Colonel Spens' Column.

22nd January.—All heavy baggage was sent into Ermelo, only sufficient waggons being left with the force to carry three days rations. That night all mounted men moved west to Tweefontein, and at daybreak rounded up several farms. Only twelve prisoners were taken.

23rd January.—The force bivouacked at Tweefontein, and on the night of the 24th another march was made. Colonel McKenzie's Column was unlucky, only getting



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three prisoners though about ninety were captured altogether.

The whole force met at Ermelo late on the 25th. On the way in there our Column had to swim the Kaffir Spruit, and one man was drowned. All the columns rested at Ermelo till the evening of the 30th, when we moved out at 7.30 p.m. east. The Vaal River was in flood and had to be pontooned. At dawn farms were surrounded near Bank Kop, but were all empty. The waggons reached us at mid-day on the 31st, and the force bivouacked at Onverwacht.

1st February.—The force moved nine miles south in the morning, rested till 4.30, and then marched all night forty miles east to Forbes' Farm near Amsterdam. This march was also unsuccessful.

3rd February.—The force started back to Bank Kop, getting there on the 4th, and that night the mounted men moved very fast to West Hoe about forty miles north. This time a large number of Boers were seen, but they had a large start and only six were captured with a few hundred cattle and four waggons.

7th February.—The force moved back to Bank Kop.

11th February.—A lot of men and remounts joined the Battalion from the Depôt, which was now at Standerton. That afternoon two officers and 100 men from the Battalion were sent to escort a convoy half way to Ermelo, returning the following day.

16th February.—Colonel Allanby's and Colonel Mc Kenzie's Column started at 6 a.m. and trekked to Lake Banagher. Some Boers were seen and a large number of sheep and cattle captured.

On the night of the 17th the mounted troops marched to Hol Nek. Ten prisoners, two waggons, and some cattle were taken. The waggons joined us at Fernybough on the 18th.

19th February.—The force moved to Aitkyn, being joined there by Colonel Spens' Column. Nothing was

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done till the night of the 22nd, when part of the mounted troops went out and captured seven Boers, including Field Cornet Grobelaar. The 25th M.I. did not take part in this march.

24th February.—We trekked to Lake Banagher, and on the 25th from there to Roodeval Bridge. This day No. 1 Company doing advance guard, captured two Boers. Lieuts. Paul and Seymour rejoined here from leave, bringing a lot of ordnance stores for the Battalion, which were very welcome as half the men were in rags.

26th February.—Our Column started to trek to Wakkerstroom, getting there on 2nd March. No Boers were seen on this trek. From Wakkerstroom the Column escorted the whole ox convoy of General Bruce Hamilton's force to Wyheid, arriving there without incident on March 7th. Captain Gosling joined the Battalion here, taking over command of No. 4 Company.

9th March.—Colonel Spens and Colonel Mc Kenzie's Columns, under General Bruce Hamilton, moved east to Vaal Bank.

10th March.—The force moved east again to Waterval (Botha's Farm). Everyone expected a fight, but though large numbers of Boers were seen in front they moved off on our approach.

12th March.—The Columns moved to Onverwacht, being joined there by Colonel Allenby's Column and the 7th M. R. under Colonel Stewart. All mounted troops made a night march that night, which was unsuccessful.

13th March.—Part of the force returned to Onverwacht, including the 25th M. I., who were attached to Colonel Allenby's Column.

14th March.—The 25th M. I. with Colonel Allenby's Column moved to Geluk in the morning, and at 7.15 p.m. the whole force started in different directions to try and surround a large valley east of Waterval. At 2 a.m. we arrived at a long ridge, which our battalion was to hold. No. 4 Company was posted on the right, No. 1 Company



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next, while Nos. 2 and 3 Companies were sent further along to a nek. On the way they walked straight into a Boer commando in the pitch dark. Neither side knew who the others were, though eventually a sort of hand-to-hand scuffle took place, and there was some shooting at close quarters. The Boers managed to slip away under cover of the pitch darkness, but left one killed, one prisoner, and their whole laager in our hands, also about seventy ponies and a good many rifles. Our only casualty was Lieut. Harris severely wounded. The whole of the following day and night the battalion remained holding this ridge while the valley below was being searched. At 11 a.m. on the 15th the force moved back to join the waggons at Onverwacht. The result of these operations was three Boers killed, six wounded, and twenty prisoners, including General Cherry Emmett.

The force rested at Onverwacht till the night of the 18th, when General Bruce Hamilton made another night march with Colonel Allenby's Column, the 7th M.R.'s, and 25th M.I. This night march was a very hard one. It was extremely dark, and the country was so rough that we had to lead our horses for about half the night. In the morning the force halted at the mouth of a large basin with a copje in the middle covered with rocks and thick bush. Sniping started immediately from this kopje, and the 25th M.I. were told off to take it. Nos. 2 and 3 Companies formed the firing line, and No. 4 Company the support. Half-way up we found three waggons and twenty-five saddled up ponies, and on the top six prisoners were taken, but the remainder of the Boers got away somehow. Our only casualty was Corporal Madely, No. 2 Company, wounded. That evening the force bivouacked at Hlomo-Hlomo, close to the Zululand border.

20th March.—The force rejoined the waggons at Toovermaars' Rust.

21st March.—Part of the force, including Nos. 1 and 4 Companies 25th M.I., night marched back to Hlomo-Hlomo, rejoining the rest of the force on the 22nd. Five prisoners only were taken.

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23rd March.—The whole force moved back to Vaal-bank, the 25th M.I. rejoining Colonel Mc Kenzie's Column.

25th March.—Colonel Spens and Colonel Mc Kenzie's Columns started at 2 a.m., without any wheel transport, but with three days rations on the horses. We trekked north, leading up and down mountains with no roads, over a very difficult bit of country. Some Boers sniped the advance-guard about mid-day, but did no damage. That night the force bivouacked at Scots' Hill.

26th March.—The force moved N.W. to Lilliefontein, and on the following day arrived at Paul Pieter's Burg, where the waggons met us. The Columns rested here till the evening of the 29th, when a night march was made north to Mafatee's Kop. Seventeen Boers were captured about 2 a.m. The waggons joined us at Tafel Berg on the 30th. After this the two Columns trekked N.W. to Ermelo, arriving there on April 6th. Nothing of interest happened, except on the 3rd, when Colonel Spen's Column had some skirmishing with Chris Botha's Commando, and on the 4th, when the 25th M. I., doing advance guard, put up a lot of Boers, chasing them for some way, but only capturing one.

7th April.—Colonel Mc Kenzie's Column left Ermelo and trekked N.W. to Carolina, getting there on the 9th. Lieutenant Dalrymple joined the Battalion, and Lieutenant Eyre rejoined from leave.

The Column trekked to Helpmakaar, twelve miles N.W. of Carolina, to get into position for a drive south. The right rested on the S.A.C. line from Groot Oliphants to Vaal, and the left on the Wonderfontein Standerton blockhouse line. Our Column was one of seven forming the driving line from east to west.

11th April.—The Columns got connection and started driving on the 12th. The driving line consisted of a continuous line of mounted men with about fifty yards extension and supports behind them. No Boers were seen during the day, but that night there was a lot of shooting all along the line.

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13th April.—The line advanced twenty-eight miles. Again no Boers were seen, but at night there was incessant shooting, the Boers making several attempts to break through.

14th April.—The line advanced on to the railway line. A good number of Boers were found hiding or surrendered during the day, the total bag being one killed, one wounded, and 136 captured. Colonel McKenzie's column bivouacked eight miles from Standerton.

15th April.—Lieut.-Colonel Kays arrived to take over command of the Battalion *vice* Major Eustace, who left the Battalion *en route* for England. Lieutenant Priaulx joined and was attached to No. 3 Company.

16th April.—The Column trekked up the line to Vaal Station.

17th April.—The column moved into position for another drive north. This time the right of the line rested on the S. A. C. posts and the left on Springs.

The drive started on April 18th, and finished on the Delagoa line on the 20th. Only eight Boers were captured by all the columns, a large gap being left somewhere.

The waggons reached our Column at Witbank on the 21st, and we rested there till the 24th, when the Column moved out twelve miles south ready for another drive over the same ground as the last.

The drive started on the 25th, and finished at Vaal Station late on the 27th. No Boers were seen by our Column, and the total result was only two killed and four wounded. The waggons joined the Column on the 28th.

30th April.—The Column moved down the line to Greylingstadt, but the 25th M.I. and National Scouts were sent out south of the line to locate the Boers. We got in touch with about 200, and had a small skirmish returning to Greylingstadt in the evening.

Here the Column stayed till the morning of May 3rd, when we started on a drive south to the Heilbron-Frankfort line. There was a very thick fog and consequently it was

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difficult to keep touch. During the day No. 4 Company captured Field-Cornet Greyling and one other Boer. That evening the line held the north bank of the Vaal. There was no shooting and the Boers did not try to break through.

4th May.—The line moved on, reaching the Heilbron-Frankfort line at dusk. The total bag for this drive was ninety prisoners, most of whom were captured by the Scottish Horse who were on the right of our Column. That night the Battalion bivouacked at Pretoria on the blockhouse line.

The following day the waggons came in, and Colonel McKenzie's Column having concentrated moved to Holland, four miles S. of the blockhouse line.

6th May.—At 5.15 we started on another drive S. on to the Kroonstadt-Lindley blockhouse line. The extreme right rested on the railway from Heilbron to Kroonstadt, and the left on the Liebenberg Vlei, which was held by General Elliot's Columns. The line moved at a great pace all day, having nearly fifty miles to cover. About 3.30 200 Boers charged through the Scottish Horse, who were on our right, getting away with a loss of fifteen wounded or captured. Soon after small parties began surrendering in front of us, and about four o'clock we saw a large number collect in a farm in front and put up a white flag. Galloping on we found 126 of the Bethlehem Commando there. After securing the prisoners we moved on to the blockhouse line, bivouacking that night at Quaggafontein, close to Lindley. The total result of this drive was eleven Boers killed and 203 captured.

The Column rested at Lindley on the 7th, and on the 8th moved out four miles north, so as to be ready for another drive. At 5.30 we started driving north again. At 1.30 the same commando which had broken through on the 6th charged the extreme right of Colonel Spens' Column, which was on our left. No. 2 Company had a lot of shooting, as they were next to Colonel Spens' Column, Rifleman Lockley being wounded. The Boers got clean

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away with only seven wounded. No. 1 Company captured eight prisoners later on, but owing to the line not reaching the blockhouse line till well after dark, it is possible that a good many more slipped through. We found our waggons waiting at Krom Spruit, and camped there. The total result of this drive was twenty-eight prisoners.

The Column rested here till the 12th, when we trekked north by easy stages to Vlakfontein, on the main line. During this trek we had orders not to attack Boers unless they fired at us first, as all the commandants were at the Peace Conference.

26th May. — Following from Officer Commanding Column :—

> "It is satisfactory to record that during the series of drives no man or horse has fallen into the enemy's hands. Considering the long distance covered this fact speaks highly for the condition in which officers commanding units maintain their horses, as well as for the discipline of their commands."

27th May. — Captain G. K. Priaulx posted to 2nd Battalion K.R.R. in India on promotion and struck off strength. Lieut. R. F. Dalrymple took over duties of Adjutant *vice* Captain G. A. P. Rennie, D.S.O., on sick list.

28th May.—Lieutenant Hon. A. F. W. Harris having been invalided to England on account of wounds is struck off the strength of Battalion from 21st inst.

1st June.—Following telegram received, Commander-in-Chief, Pretoria :—"Peace was signed last night." Officer Commanding Column replied :—

> "This column begs to offer sincerest congratulations on successful conclusion of your arduous and colossal work in South Africa."

3rd June.—The following left for England to represent Battalion at the Coronation :—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. | 7234 | Rifleman | H. Baker, | No. 1 Company. |
| „ | 6075 | Lance-Corporal | J. Faulkner, | No. 2 Company. |
| „ | 5822 | „ | Greening, | „ 3 „ |
| „ | 7665 | „ | Wheatley, | „ 4 „ |

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6th June.—Captain G. A. P. Rennie, D.S.O., rejoined from sick leave and resumed duties of Adjutant *vice* Lieutenant Dalrymple.

9th June.—Colonel C. J. Mackenzie, C.B., having proceeded on leave, Lieut.-Colonel W. S. Kays takes command of the Column.

18th June.—Battalion left Vlakfontein for Standerton.

20th June.—Battalion arrived at Standerton. The following order was issued :—

> "No. 3 Column is broken up from to-day, and Colonel Mackenzie desires to express to Lieut.-Colonel Kays and all ranks of the 25th (K. R. R.) Mounted Infantry his appreciation of their good work under his command. The Battalion is remarkable for the number of individuals mentioned for gallant conduct in the field and has well upheld the traditions of the famous Regiment from which it is drawn.

23rd June.—Reservists left to rejoin their battalions :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 44 | for 1st Battalion | K.R.R., at | De Aar, Cape Colony. |
| 18 | „ | „ | Machadodorp, Transvaal. |
| 3 | „ | „ | Harrismith, Orange River Colony. |

25th June.—Following telegram received by G. O. C. from Lord Kitchener, dated Cape Town, 23rd June :—

> "I cannot leave South Africa without again thanking you for all your good work. I wish you and all those serving under your command good-bye and good luck."

28th June.—No. 9433, Sergeant J. W. Pearsall is appointed Acting Quarter-Master-Sergeant to the Battalion.

30th June.—Lieut.-Colonel W. S. Kays left to rejoin the 3rd K. R. R. at Machadodorp, Transvaal. Captain C. Gosling took command of Battalion *vice* Lieut.-Colonel W. S. Kays. Lieutenant E. W. Barnett took command of No. 4 Company *vice* Captain C. Gosling. Battalion left Standerton by march route for Harrismith.

16th July.—Battalion arrived at Harrismith.

22nd July.—Battalion paraded for inspection by G.O.C. Harrismith district.

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1st August.—On reorganisation of Mounted Infantry, the Battalion becomes the 1st (Rifle) Regiment Mounted Infantry, and will consist of two companies King's Royal Rifles, and two companies Rifle Brigade.

9th August.—Battalion took part in a parade to celebrate the Coronation of His Majesty King Edward VII.

14th August.—Lieutenant H. T. Dumaresq, and 2nd Lieutenant G. C. Sladen, Rifle Brigade, joined regiment.

16th August.—The following left to join 1st Battalion King's Royal Rifles at De Aar, Cape Colony. Captain and Adjutant G. A. P. Rennie, D.S.O., Captain J. A. Hope, Capt. H. F. W. Bircham, Lieutenant R. Dalrymple, and seventy-six other ranks. The following appointments have been made:—Captain (local Major) C. S. Chaplin to command 1st (Rifle) Regiment, Mounted Infantry; Captain C. Gosling to be second in command 1st (Rifle) Regiment, Mounted Infantry; Captain L. A. E. Price-Davies, V.C., D.S.O., to be Adjutant.

17th August.—Major C. S. Chaplin joined and took over command, *vice* Captain C. Gosling. Captain G. C. Shakerley joined with sixty-nine N.C. Officers and men and took over command of No. 4 Company, *vice* Lieutenant G. H. Barnett.

22nd August.—Captain G. E. B. Stephens and Lieutenant R. Verney, Rifle Brigade, joined the Regiment.

24th August.—Captain C. Gosling took over command of Regiment, *vice* Major C. S. Chaplin, on sick list. Lieutenant G. J. Acland-Troyte, King's Royal Rifles, rejoined from leave.

26th August.—The following officers granted four months' leave to England:—Lieutenant G. C. Kelly and Lieutenant B. Seymour, King's Royal Rifles; Lieutenant H. W. Dumaresq and Lieutenant G. C. Sladen, Rifle Brigade.

29th August.—Battalion took part in ceremonial parade for inspection by Lieutenant-General Hon. Sir N. Lyttelton, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, South Africa.

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30th August.—Major C. S. Chaplin resumed command of Regiment. The following extract from Special District Orders was published :—

> "Lieut.-General Hon. Sir N. Lyttelton, K.C.B., was much pleased with the turn-out and drill of all ranks at his inspection yesterday. The Lieut.-General was particularly struck with the condition of the horses of the mounted arms."

1st September.—Lieutenant Solly-Flood, Lieutenant Lindsay, and 2nd Lieutenant R. S. Follett, Rifle Brigade, joined the Regiment.

4th September.—The following joined the Regiment :—Captain A. E. Cathcart, Captain L. A. E. Price-Davies, V.C., D.S.O., Lieutenant A. R. Leith, King's Royal Rifles ; Lieutenant J. B. Jenkinson and Lieutenant Hon. E. Weld-Forester, Rifle Brigade ; and 253 N. C. Officers and men.

6th September.—Lieutenant G. M. Lindsay, 2nd Lieutenant R. S. Follett, and 82 N.C. Officers and Riflemen left to join 1st Battalion R.B. at Standerton.

8th September.—Lieutenant R. E. Solly-Flood, Lieutenant R. Verney, and 39 N.C. Officers and Riflemen left to join 2nd Battalion R.B. at Maritzburg.

13th September.—Major C. S. Chaplin and Captain H. Wake, D.S.O., proceeded on four months leave to England. Captain C. Gosling took over command of the Regiment, *vice* Major C. S. Chaplin. Lieutenant G. J. Acland-Troyte took over command of No. 3 Company, *vice* Captain H. Wake, D.S.O.

14th September.—Captain C. Gosling having proceeded on leave, Captain G. C. Shakerley took over command of the Regiment.

16th September.—Lieutenant H. W. Watson and Lieutenant B. Seymour having been ordered to join 1st Battalion K. R. R., are struck off the strength. Lieutenant A. R. Leith appointed Transport Officer, *vice* Lieutenant H. W. Watson.

17th September.—Captain C. Gosling resumed command of Regiment.

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3rd October.—Captain A. E. Cathcart proceeded on four months' leave to England.

4th October.—Lieutenant H. W. Watson, being unable to join 1st Battalion K. R. R. before embarkation, is appointed Acting Quartermaster pending sanction from Army Head-quarters.

4th October.—Lieutenant Hon. E. Weld-Forester left to join 1st Battalion R. B.

7th October.—Captain and Adjutant L. A. E. Price-Davies, V.C., D.S.O., proceeded on four months' leave of absence to England. Lieutenant J. B. Jenkinson took over duties of Acting Adjutant, *vice* Captain and Adjutant L. A. E. Price-Davies, V.C., D.S.O. Civil Veterinary Surgeon T. Hodgins joined the Regiment for duty.

12th October.—Color-Sergeant H. Morgan appointed Acting Sergeant-Major.

16th October.—2nd Lieutenant J. H. Sloggett, R. B., joined the Regiment.

17th October.—Lieutenant E. E. Ripley, R. B., joined the Regiment.

28th October.—Appointment of Color-Sergeant H. Morgan as Sergeant-Major confirmed by I. G. M. I.

30th October.—Lieutenant H. W. Dumaresq having been ordered to join 1st Battalion R. B., is struck off the strength of Regiment.

10th November.—Regiment took part in ceremonial parade in celebration of the birthday of His Majesty the King.

20th November.—Lieutenant A. R. Leith, K. R. R., 2nd Lieutenant A. H. Sloggett, and 2nd Lieutenant E. G. Ripley passed in subjects (*a*) and (*b*) for promotion.

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MOUNTED INFANTRY BATTALION.—WARRANT OFFICERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sergeant-Major - - - - | *H. W. Morgan (1st K.R.R.). |
| Bandmaster - - - - - | |

* Does not hold Warrant rank.

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STAFF SERGEANTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Quarter-Master-Sergeant - - | |
| Orderly-Room-Sergeant - - | C. Rothery (3rd K.R.R.). |
| Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry - | |
| Sergeant-Bugler - - - - | |
| Sergeant-Master-Cook - - - | |
| Pioneer-Sergeant - - - - | |
| Band-Sergeant - - - - | |
| Orderly-Room-Clerk - - - | W. Ball (3rd K.R.R.). |
| Officers'-Mess-Sergeant - - | Lance-Sergeant Tunnicliffe (3rd K.R.R.). |
| Sergeant-Master-Tailor - | |
| Armourer-Sergeant - - - | |

COLOR-SERGEANTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 2 Company - - - - | W. Clark (4th R.B.). |
| „ 3 „ - - - - | W. Banning (3rd K.R.R.). |
| „ 4 „ - - - - | W. Crisp (act.), (4th K.R.R.). |

GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Three Badges - | 1 | One Badge - - | 189 |
| Two Badges - - | 6 | | |

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.—*Nil.*

WAR MEDALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Burmah - - - - - - - - - | 3 |
| Egypt Medal and Star - - - - - - - | 2 |
| Matabele - - - - - - - - - | 2 |
| Indian Frontier - - - - - - - - | 2 |
| South Africa, Queen's Medal - - - - - | 330 |
| „ „ King's Medal - - - - - | 155 |

RE-ENGAGENENTS.—5. EXTENSIONS.—5.

INCREASES AND DECREASES.—Continually changing.

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## CERTIFICATES OBTAINED.

MUSKETRY.—1.

TRANSPORT CERTIFICATES.—5.

TELEGRAPHY.—*Nil.*

EDUCATIONAL.

1st Class—3. 2nd Class—25. 3rd Class—21.

ARMY SIGNALLING.—1.

GYMNASTICS.—2.

MUSKETRY CLASSIFICATION.—Not yet fired annual course.

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# OPERATIONS AND ENGAGEMENTS.

## The 25th (K. R. R.) Mounted Infantry on Colonel Benson's last Trek.

BEFORE proceeding with an account of the short but eventful trek on which the 25th M. I. served under Colonel Benson, it will be as well to say how this Battalion was made up. There were at one time in South Africa four complete companies of the King's Royal Rifles, besides as many as 150 more men in other detachments, employed on the M. I. and scattered in various parts of the country.

It had for a long time been hoped that these would be brought together and formed into one regimental battalion of M. I., but owing to the difficulties of making the necessary changes while active operations were in progress, it was not until the 12th October, 1901, that it was possible to bring some of them together. The difficulties of bringing them together caused so much inconvenience, that no further attempts were made to form other regimental battalions of M. I.

On the 12th October, the 1st Battalion Company, which was doing garrison duty at Lydenburg, and the two companies of the 4th Battalion, which were with Colonel Park's column, concentrated at Lydenburg, and, marching to Middleburg where a depôt had been formed, arrived there on the 16th.

At Middleburg a 4th company had been made up of men from the 3rd and 1st Battalions. It was hoped that the 2nd Battalion Company, which was with Major Gough's M. I. would join later.

The two 4th Battalion Companies had had six months' continuous trekking and some hard fighting with many casualties (including Lieuts. Fife, Lee, and Barnett), and the 4th Battalion not having yet arrived in the country, it

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had been impossible to replace these casualties. Still, when the Battalion started fourteen days later under command of Major C. Eustace, D.S.O., its strength was nearly 350. Its composition and its numbers were roughly as follows:—

No. 1 Company, 1st Batt.—Capt. F. M. Crum, Lieuts. R. Seymour and H. Watson; 130 rank and file. Formed Wynberg, 1897.

No. 2 Company, 4th Batt.—Capt. J. Hope, Lieuts. H. Bircham, H. H. R. White, G. J. A.-Troyte, and R. Crichton; 90 rank and file. Embarked at Queenstown 19th February, 1900.

No. 3 Company, 1st and 3rd Batts —Capt. W. P. Lynes, Lieut, C. D. Eyre, 2nd Lieut. Tod (S. Rifles); 50 rank and file. Formed Middelburg, 12th October, 1901.

No. 4 Company, 4th Batt.—Lieuts. G. Dalby, G. H. Barnett, and B. Seymour; 80 rank and file. Embarked at Queenstown, 18th March, 1900.

Adjutant—Lieut. S. Paul, 1st Leicester Regiment.

On the 20th October, 1901, the anniversary of Talana, the Battalion started from Middelburg under Colonel Benson. The column, which was over 2000 strong, was composed as under:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Scottish Horse | 400 | Major D. Murray, Black Watch. |
| 3rd M.I. | 450 | Major Anley, Essex Regiment. |
| 25th M.I. | 350 | Major Eustace, D.S.O., K.R.R. |
| 2nd Batt. Buffs | 800 | Major Dauglish. |

4 guns 84th Battery R.F.A., and 2 pompoms, Lieut.-Col. Guiness.
Royal Engineers and Royal Army Medical Corps, Col. Townsend.

STAFF.

Colonel Benson, R.A., O.C. Column.
Major A. Lloyd, Northampton Regiment, C.S.O.
Captain Eyre-Lloyd, Coldstream Guards, A.S.O.
Captain Collins, Cheshire Regiment, Signalling Officer.
Lieutenant Collins, King's Own Lancs. Regiment.
Colonel Wools-Sampson, I.L.H., Intelligence.

The Column marched to Driefontein, 12 miles S.S.W. of Middelburg, and waited there for the information which was being collected by Kaffir scouts.

Colonel Benson was the pioneer of night marching. It was his custom to wait until he heard of some party of Boers within reach, to mark them down, and then marching a sudden long night march with his mounted troops to

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surprise them at dawn. His Intelligence under Colonel Wools-Sampson was so perfect, and he acted so promptly and so successfully on his information, that he had earned among the Boers the name of the "Mad Englishman." His Column was so much feared by the Boers that they had arranged to combine against it.

On the night of the 21st October, Colonel Benson left Driefontein with the 3rd M.I. and Scottish Horse, leaving the Buffs, 25th M.I., and the guns to come on with the waggons next day, to Steenkool Spruit, 7 miles S.W.

The Column began well, for Colonel Benson returned next day with thirty-five Boers and a lot of horses, cattle, and sheep.

In the afternoon of the 22nd October, at Steinkool, a terrible storm flattened all our tents and shelters, and stampeded most of the horses; we were lucky in recovering most of ours, but some horses never stopped until they reached Middelburg, twenty-three miles away.

The 23rd October was spent resting and drying in the sun.

At 5 p.m. on the 24th October an order came for a night march, and at 6.30 we started on what proved to be Colonel Benson's last night march. Marching steadily and silently all night, winding in and out to avoid the sky-lines, we must have covered over twenty miles by dawn. But the Boers must have heard of our coming, and had moved off out of striking distance. As day broke we opened out, and, covering a front of over two miles, we pushed on first at a trot and then at a gallop in hopes of coming up with the Boers.

On the right there was a little shooting, and our doctor, Civil Surgeon Robertson was killed, but we could not reach the Boers, so at 6.30 a.m. we halted to breakfast and to rest the horses. We could see a large number of Boers about four miles off, on the high ground above Bethel, watching and waiting to follow us up. At 8 a.m. the Column started back to its convoy, eight miles off. The 25th M.I. formed the rear-guard, and this the first test proved a lively one.

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The moment the guns retired, down came the Boers at a gallop, many getting up to within 250 yards, while others kept up the firing, and a few working well round sniped from the flanks. Nos. 1 and 3 companies were originally the rearmost companies, but soon the whole Battalion, and later most of the Column, became engaged. The Boers came on splendidly and lost heavily, but our turn always came when we had to retire. In one of these retirements a party of No. 2 company got into difficulties, and had Lieuts. Troyte and Crichton and eight men hit. Lieut. Troyte, Sergeant Hervey, and Riflemen Rigby and Clarke covered the retirement of the remainder on foot, till all four were hit and had to be left behind. Corporal Wheatley, No. 3 company, galloped back under a heavy fire and brought Lieut. Crichton in. In another retirement a man of No. 4 company, having had his horse shot, got left behind and was between two fires, Sergt.-Major Rowat, No. 1 company, seeing his position, rode back some 300 yards to within 200 yards of the Boers and brought him in. Another plucky act of the same kind was performed by Private Parish of No. 1 company. The men behaved with great coolness, the chief difficulty being to get them to retire; though eight horses were killed, not a single saddle was lost, speaks for itself.

Our casualties were three officers (including Surgeon Robertson) and nine men. Lieut. Troyte and Rifleman Rigby were brought in the following day, having been well treated by the Boers. It was not till 5 p.m. that the rearguard got into camp, having had a retiring fight lasting nine hours over eight miles of ground, and that after a long night march.

25th and 26th October.—This Commando was said to be under Grobelar and Erasmus and Trichard and to number 500. The Boers admitted that their losses had been heavy. Colonel Benson, who said he had never seen Boers charge so boldly, complimented the Battalion on their behaviour.

27th October.—After a day's rest the Column moved to



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Kaffirstadt. No. 4 Company found the advance guard and came in for a good deal of sniping. On the left flank some of No. 1 Company would have got into serious difficulties but for Private Egan. This Rifleman and another were scouting ahead when they rode into thirty Boers cleverly ambushed. Both men had their horses hit. Egan, hit through the stomach, picked up his rifle and running back a long distance warned the rest of his party, who were thus able to take up a position at a kraal. Unfortunately this effort cost him his life, and he died the next day, being buried at Sicferfontein.

28th October.—We trekked twelve miles E. The Battalion again formed the rear-guard and again had hard fighting, being under fire from daybreak, when the rear-guard went out, to 3 p.m., when they got into camp at Sicferfontein.

29th October.—We halted at Sicferfontein. The 3rd M.I. pickets were attacked more than once, and had several casualties. It was evident that there were a great many Boers collecting all round the Column.

The march of the 30th, which ended in the fight at Bakenlaagte, proved to be the hardest day we had yet had. With the first ray of daylight the Boers began sniping. By 5.30 a.m. the 3rd M.I. rear-guard was heavily engaged, and the pom-pom was working hard. The ox convoy which started at 4.30 under Major Eustace, escorted by three companies of the Buffs, two guns, a pom-pom, and No. 2 and 3 Companies, K.R.R. M.I., found great difficulty in crossing a drift three miles out from camp. It was overtaken at the drift by the mule convoy and the rest of the Column which had started an hour later. During the delay at this drift, half of No. 2 Company, K.R.R., which was on the right flank about two miles, under Lieutenant Bircham, was attacked by 300 Boers under Grobelar, and had to fall back, losing Private Fawcett killed, and Lieutenant Bircham wounded.

The Boers next proceeded to tackle No. 3 Company. They swooped down into the mist, and being dressed in

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cavalry cloaks and slouched hats, some got right up to Lieutenant Eyre and the scouts of the advanced guard, shouting "Stop! don't shoot, you fools," etc. Lieutenant Eyre managed to fall back on Captain Lyons, who took up a position at a farm, and reinforced by Lieutenant Bircham kept them off, both Lieutenant Eyre and Captain Lynes had their horses shot, and Captain Lynes was slightly wounded. Having failed at this point, the Boers worked round to the left flank, and later under cover of a hailstorm attacked, Lieutenant White and No. 2 Company forcing them to retire. During this retirement the pack-saddle of a spare ammunition mule slipped round. Corporal Stickings, helped by Sergeant Wild, dismounted and re-adjusted the load; he succeeded in bringing it in safe, though the Boers got right up to him.

While these events were taking place, the mist and rain made it impossible to know what was going on. The waggons had each in turn got bogged, but all save two were eventually got across. The rearguard had been fighting all the time, and shooting was going on all round the Column. It was a difficult position, but Colonel Benson, who seemed to be everywhere, was at his best. He halted and collected his waggons on the high ground above the drift. About 11 a.m., when he did advance, the infantry went out in front and the mounted troops were drawn in. Later it began to clear, and the mounted troops went out again, the Scottish Horse reinforcing the rear-guard and three sections of No. 1 Company K. R. R. reinforcing the advance-guard.

About six miles from the "drift" the advance-guard reached the ground near which it was intended to camp. They came on about sixty Boers, who retired after slight opposition. Pushing on, No. 3 Company occupied the high ground to the front of the new camp, while a half of No. 1 Company and a gun were left to hold a hill 2000 yards to the left of it. About noon Colonel Benson saw large numbers of Boers collecting to his rear. With Colonel Guiness and two guns, escorted by the Yorkshire



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Light Infantry M.I. and a section of No. 1 Company K.R.R., he took up a position. He ordered the mounted screen of the rearguard to retire round the infantry. The infantry were to hold the position.

What happened next is thus described by an eye-witness, who was near camp with No. 1 Company, K.R.R.

"Suddenly," he says, "there was heavy firing to our rear. Three hundred mounted men shot out and extended at a very fast gallop, joining hand with about 700 mounted men to the rear. There must have been a thousand of the finest Boers in the country, all shouting, shooting and thrusting, storming the rearguard. Soon I saw this flood mix with the infantry and come right on and on up to the two guns, a mile in rear of me. One gun kept firing away, but as the flood still came on it had to be sent away. We lined out in the best positions available, and wonderfully soon we were under a heavy fire ourselves.

"Facing this rush stood Colonel Benson, coolly directing to the last. Colonel Guiness himself fired the last round of case, as his guns and gunners were swamped. The Yorkshire Light Infantry lost all their four officers in as many minutes. Of the twenty Riflemen of Sergeant Ashfield's Section only three were unhit, and these three, who were holding the horses in rear, had to be ordered back twice before they would leave their comrades.

"The Scottish Horse led by Murray and Lindsay came back, but lost these and many other good officers, one squadron being practically wiped out. Reinforcements were sent out from camp. Lieutenant Dalby and twenty-five men succeeded in getting to within 100 yards of the guns, but the Boers had the advantage of ground. Lieut. Dalby, Colonels Fleming, Coney, and Picckett were severely wounded, while Sergeant Houseman and Private Clarke were killed fighting splendidly.

"After capturing the guns, the Boers closed in round the hill, which was held by No. 1 Company K.R.R. This hill commanded the camp, and the Boers meant to have it. Creeping up, and being reinforced by the sixty Boers to

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the front of the Column, they soon shot down Sergeant Weyman, Corporal Brindley, and many other good men, making the hill quite untenable for all save about twenty men, who found cover in three small hollows made by prospectors. The largest of the hollows was held by Captain Crum, 2nd Lieutenants Seymour and Watson, Color-Sergeant Rowat, and eleven men; of these Lieutenant R. Seymour, Color-Sergeant Rowat, and five men were hit during the day. Corporal Rolls held another hollow all day by himself, while a third hollow was held by Riflemen Hall and Scrimshaw, the latter being killed.

"More than once ammunition ran out, and things would have gone badly with the little garrison on the hill but for Corporal Casey, Riflemen Pedrick and Baker, who succeeded under a heavy fire in getting ammunition from the camp. At dark this party got orders to retire, and the hill was left to the Boers, who promptly occupied it. In the camp the Column had been very busy digging trenches, and all preparations were made for the attack which we all expected, All night digging was kept up, till at dawn the place was strongly defended. Louis Botha collected 1500 men to attack, but at 3 a.m. the Boers changed their minds and moved off to Ermelo, taking our two guns with them."

31st October.—The Column had had a heavy blow, but it was not beaten. It felt keenly the loss of Colonel Benson, the heavy casualties, and the capture of two guns, but the camp was made impregnable, and every man was ready to take Boers on again. Fatigue parties went out to bury the dead, the hospitals were overflowing with wounded, and the doctors who worked for forty-eight hours without rest had more than they could cope with.

1st November.—Columns under Allenby, de Lisle, and Barter, having made forced marches, came to our relief and the Boers vanished. Our wounded were sent to Springs with Colonel Barter, and we marched the following day for Brugspruit where we arrived without seeing a Boer *en route* on the 5th November.

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Our casualties were 280 killed and wounded, of whom 250 were Riflemen. Private Pedrick was mentioned three times during the war for gallantry.

This ends the sad story of Colonel Benson's last trek, it is but a short and imperfect account. The few instances given, the few names mentioned are but examples of the spirit which animated the whole. It is the story of men who, to quote the words of one of those wounded, "were content if they had done their duty and felt rewarded if their Regiment thought well of them."

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## On Column in South Africa 1900.

AFTER a successful trek in a southerly direction from Standerton, co-operating with another Column in the Orange River Colony, November 22nd found our Column on the march near Vlaklaagte, a small station on the railway between Standerton and Heidelberg in the Transvaal. Telegraphic communication with neighbouring troops was re-opened, and a drive arranged with becoming secrecy for Saturday, the 24th. The Boers, under Stephanus Buys, Nicholas Groblaar, and Piet Greyling, were known to be in some force in the Rooikopjes, and our Column was to get between them and the River Vaal whilst X Column drove them out of the Rooikopjes, either on to us south or on to Z Column to the west. The Rooikopjes is the name given to a rugged range of hills about four miles long and three wide, about half-way between the railway and the River Vaal.

At the close of a trying day for the men we crossed the Waterval at its junction with the Grootespruit, and were not long in fixing up our outpost line and settling into bivouac for the night. On the 23rd our march was a short one as there were two routes to the Vaal drifts, and we did

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not want to give the Boers more information as to the direction of our move than we could help.

The first streak of dawn on the 24th saw us well on our way to the Vaal drifts, and the mounted infantry and pom-poms soon became hotly engaged on our extreme left. In order to assist them two R.H.A. guns were hauled up a steep kopje and supporting positions taken up by four companies of infantry echeloned on our left flank. Meanwhile the main body, extended over a front of about three miles, formed the radius of a circle, pivoting on X Force on its right and sweeping round in the required direction so as to cut off the Boers' line of retreat from the Rooikopjes to the drifts over the Vaal. Having disposed of the attack on our left flank, we were preparing for our next move in the enveloping sweep, when a message came from the Commander with X Force to the effect that he had occupied the eastern end of the Rooikopjes without opposition and destroyed the buildings there which had long been a stronghold of the Boers, and that there was nothing more to be done as the enemy had cleared. The message was accompanied by a request that we should join X Force and bivouac for the night at the east end of the kopjes, where there was good water, and march the following day to Vlakfontein.

Whilst closing on our right we discovered that X Force had moved off towards Greylingstad, withdrawing its picquets from the high ground on the east end of the kopjes which completely commanded our bivouac ground. Consequently poor S., who had just arrived on the scenes with his company tired and hungry, had to be sent up as fast as he could go to re-occupy them, whilst a polite message was sent to the Commander of X's rear-guard to unlimber his guns, by this time a mile off, and cover the taking of the heights should S. meet with any opposition. Luckily for once no harm was done, as the Boers had not noticed the mistake, having withdrawn too far into the kopjes in order to make us believe they had abandoned them. Information reached us during the night that there

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were still 300 of them in the Rooikopjes, so it was decided to clear them out the following morning on our way to Vlakfontein.

The plan of operations was for the convoy to proceed direct to Vlakfontein across the plain north of the Rooikopjes, escorted by half a battalion of infantry, the Mounted Infantry, and the pom-poms, whilst the 3rd Battalion King's Royal Rifles cleared the hills. Two companies of the Devons and two guns working along the northern base of the hills, and two companies of the Devons and two guns working along the southern base were to protect the flanks of the Rifles. A few mounted men and an ambulance accompanied the Devons on the south side. It was arranged to meet the convoy about three miles short of Vlakfontein at the end of the day's work.

Starting at daybreak on the 25th, the Rifles under W. cleared kopje after kopje in brilliant style, the guns on both flanks shelling the ground in front of them as they advanced. After proceeding about two miles, a few sharpshooters had to be dislodged from a farm on the left. The farm was destroyed, and the inmates and such of their belongings as we could carry put into the ambulance. The Boers now began to leave the hills in front and work round our left flank, keeping up a desultory fire, and two more companies were brought down from the hills to support the Devons on the left. The men of these companies raced the Boers for the possession of the high ground commanding our left flank. It was an exciting race, but the Rifles won by a little, and the Boers suffered in consequence, though the men were too blown to fire with much accuracy. After another mile, a small hamlet was reached just as the rain began. Having only one vehicle with us, owing to the bad ground, and that already nearly full, the owners of the farms were told they would not be disturbed, as we did not like to expose the women and children to the now pelting rain, and we turned our steps towards Vlakfontein. The Boers no doubt thought we had cleared the farms, and seeing us turn towards

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Vlakfontein, they began to swarm round us like wasps, so we had to change our tactics. Two companies doubled on to the next ridge whilst the guns and the other two companies covered their retirement. The guns then galloped back over the ridge as if retiring, but were then man handled by the infantry back to the crest; the first two companies then retired clearing their front and halting at the next good position beyond them, and so on. Twice, about 100 Boers extended to about a horse's length galloped up in line making for the guns—a fine sight—but they were unable to face the shrapnel and infantry fire, and both times swerved off as their saddles began to be emptied. On reaching the end of the Rooikopjes, a rear-guard was left to prevent any interference with our movement as we cleared out into the plain. Just as we rounded the corner and began debouching into the open, a few Boers galloped along the further bank of a spruit on our left, parallel to our line of march, and suddenly dismounted opening fire from the spruit on the gun teams, whilst about seventy more charged for the hill held by our rear-guard. The whole thing was most spirited; the guns had to come into action again, and the infantry had to silence the Boer fire. This took some minutes, and during the pause a real South African hailstorm came on, cooling the ardour of our plucky assailants (and perhaps saving us some casualties). We were all drenched to the skin by the time the rear-guard had come down and rejoined us in the plain out of rifle range of the hills. Our loss had been one horse killed and two men wounded. The Boers had seven killed and twenty-two wounded.

It was quite dark before we reached the convoy, and the commander of its escort was very glad to see us, for hearing so much firing he was afraid we might not be able to join him that night. I think we were even more pleased to see him. It was not easy work lighting fires, but men who have been on service for a year become almost as skilful as Indian cooks in preparing a hot meal even under the most unfavourable conditions, and the usual issue of

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rum reserved for such occasions soon made all in high spirits notwithstanding their depressing surroundings.

So ended a typical day, such as our columns often had to go through during the latter part of the South African campaign. The ground was difficult, and admirably suited to Boer tactics, and we all hoped that another opportunity might occur later of turning to advantage the knowledge we had acquired of the intricacies of the Rooikopjes. Unfortunately Z Column had also been recalled, or we might have done a "big thing." The next column to tackle the same ground some weeks later was not so fortunate. The topography had to be learnt afresh, and they suffered rather heavily.

When peace came and we were able to discuss matters with our late adversaries, we learnt that they used to keep the commandos in hand, well concealed, resting their horses. Picked men, far out, were told off to watch our movements continually. If these scouts saw us making a mistake, one of their number used to gallop off to the commando and report the situation and down swooped the commando. The mistake had been made perhaps in the selection of the outpost line, or in leaving untenanted some kopje commanding the road along which a convoy was proceeding. If the mistake had been rectified the Boers seldom persisted in the attack with any determination, but drew off to wait for another opportunity. But the modern rifle in skilful hands, once the element of surprise is introduced into an attack, has more than once proved how difficult it is to extricate men once an accurate fire has been opened on them by an enemy concealed in commanding positions.

They also remarked on one or two other points :—

(1.) The frequent failure of co-operation between columns.

(2.) Junior leaders not having enough initiative.

(3.) The want of appreciation by all ranks of what was the exact crest line for firing purposes.

(4.) Scouts and sentries not realising the necessity of

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A GROUP OF SHILLUKS, FASHODA.

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being ever on the watch, especially when and where an enemy was least expected.

Just as the French learnt many valuable lessons in the 1870 campaign from the ubiquitous Uhlan, so those of us who had the good fortune to see the columns work in South Africa have learnt much from the wily Boer, but for those who have not had the chance these comments from our late wary and gallant foemen, now our fellow citizens, may prove food for thought.

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## The Soudan.

ONE feels inclined to commence this letter with the time-honoured phrase, "Unaccustomed as I am to public speaking," or rather writing—it must, however, be my excuse if it prove uninteresting, for surely the subject is not wanting in that respect. Anyone who has served the last six years in the Soudan under the Sirdar, and has witnessed the gradual but sure defeat of the Dervishes, and then watched the inauguration of civil administration in this vast territory, cannot but have a great feeling of satisfaction that what has been done has been of real benefit to the country.

Briefly, the railway has reached Khartoum, the dam at Assouan has been finished, the railway from Suakim to Berber will be completed in two years with a port and harbour at Suakim for the Soudan, the sudd has been cut through and steamers go to Gondokoro in Uganda monthly, the missionary has settled south of Fashoda, and lastly the people feel safe and know that the old days of slave-raiding are of the past, never to return. Khartoum itself is gradually becoming a well-built modern city: Gordon Palace has been rebuilt, the College has been formally opened by Lord Kitchener, handsome public offices have been erected, many shops have been opened

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and a thriving trade exists, two commercial banks are doing fairly well, permanent barracks for English and Egyptian troops have been built besides many red-bricked houses for officers and officials, two clubs are in existence for English and Egyptian officers, avenues of trees have been planted, public gardens have been opened, a magnificent mosque is being built by the Mohammedans, and when sufficient funds are forthcoming it is proposed to build an English church. Considering that at the time of the battle of Omdurman the town of Khartoum was in ruins, the present Government may fairly claim to have done well with the limited means at its disposal. A great deal, though, still remains to be accomplished.

Khartoum is about 1490 miles from Alexandria or the sea, and the usual time taken for the journey is about five or six days. Personally for the quarter part of the last two years I have spent my time in the Fashoda district, the least civilized and the least known of all the Mudiriehs. From Khartoum to Fashoda is about 470 miles by river. I once travelled from Fashoda to London, stopping two nights in Khartoum, in fourteen days, which was a record journey.

It is not necessary to enter into any details regarding Captain Marchand's plucky journey to Fashoda, or why the French thought it good policy to try and settle there, but one little fact in connection with this episode has never been clearly recognised, namely, that Captain Marchand with his 120 Singalese would have been completely wiped out by the Dervishes if Lord Kitchener had not fought the battle of Omdurman, and thus saved them from certain destruction. With hardly any ammunition or provisions, surrounded by a people intensely hostile and many months journey from his base, it was quite impossible that Marchand could have maintained his position for any length of time in a little mud fort at Fashoda. However, I have not yet read that the French were particularly grateful to us for saving the expedition.

The Headquarters of the Fashoda Mudirieh are at

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Fashoda itself, and there are now Soudanese soldiers quartered there. With the exception of the Selim Baggara Arabs the tribes in the Fashoda District are all negroid, Dinka, Shilluk, Nuers, and Anyuaks being the chief. The Shilluks are settled round Fashoda, and their Mek or king lives quite close.

Photographs 1, 2, 3, 4, give a very good idea of these interesting people. Photograph 1 shows the extraordinary way a Shilluk "does his hair." As a rule a man wears a necklace made of the hairs of a giraffe's tail. Round his waist he wears a band made out of the shell of an ostrich egg. Above his elbow a broad band of ivory cut out of an elephant's tusk. With a small piece of cotton cloth tied across the shoulder and a spear in his hand the Shilluk is ready to take his walks abroad. They are nearly all settled in villages on the river banks, as they go in extensively for spearing fish; also they often hunt and kill the hippopotamus. Steaming along one day I noticed an excited mob of Shilluks on the banks of the river. They had speared or harpooned a hippopotamus in the back, and holding on to a long rope they were "playing him" as one would a salmon. Once he climbed the river bank and charged, when there was a general skedaddle. As soon as he retired into the water the Shilluks rushed forward and caught hold of the rope again. However a bullet soon put the poor beast out of his misery, and tilling him alongside of the steamer he was towed up to the Shilluks' village. Another officer described a hunt he had witnessed when the Shilluks in "dug-out" canoes attacked the hippo in the water (a hippo comes to the top of the water for air every four minutes). As soon as he appeared they threw their spears at him until at last he looked like a gigantic porcupine. Often he charged the canoes, upsetting them, when the men were picked up by their comrades. A curious thing was that although there were many canoes floating about the enraged hippo never attacked an empty one.

The Dinkas are very like the Shilluks, tall, thin, fine-looking men, but they go in more for cattle raising than

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the Shilluks. From these two tribes, viz., the Shilluks and Dinkas, the best recruits for the Soudanese Battalions are obtained. The Nuers are very much the same, and are the dominant tribe in the region of the Sobat River. They are split up into sections, each governed by its own chief. Early this year it was thought advisable to visit their country as they have given a good deal of trouble raiding neighbouring tribes, and also have never submitted to the Government. A small expedition in May left the southern bank of the Sobat and marched inland into the country of the Nuer Chief Denkour. It was an interesting march as the country was a blank on the map. As it was in the dry season it was intensely hot marching and water very scarce and bad, and only to be obtained in pools very far apart. Apparently the Nuers in the rains cultivate the ground round their permanent villages, and then as the water becomes scarce move out into summer quarters, grazing and watering their herds wherever water can be found. However, nothing would induce them either to fight or "to come in," and so after mapping some of the country and capturing a tribute from them of cattle and ivory, the expedition had to return as the rains were commencing. No doubt in years to come the country will have to be occupied by permanent posts, as has been done in the Bahr el ghazal. Denkour's chief village or headquarters consisted of a collection of huts built round the base of a high pyramid or cone of earth about sixty feet high. Round two sides of the base of this pyramid was a row of elephants' tusks planted in the ground, and the top was crowned with tusks and spears. The tusks were valuable though rather weather worn. One measured 7 ft. 10 in. and must have been one of a magnificent pair. Close to his own tukl or grass hut was Denkour's arsenal filled with bundles of spears, war drums, etc.

The illustration shows one of Denkour's best bulls, the horns of which were the finest I have ever seen. The bull is now in the Cairo Zoological Gardens.

It was surprising to find so little game in the country. Waterbuck, hartebeest, oribi, and ostriches seemed to be

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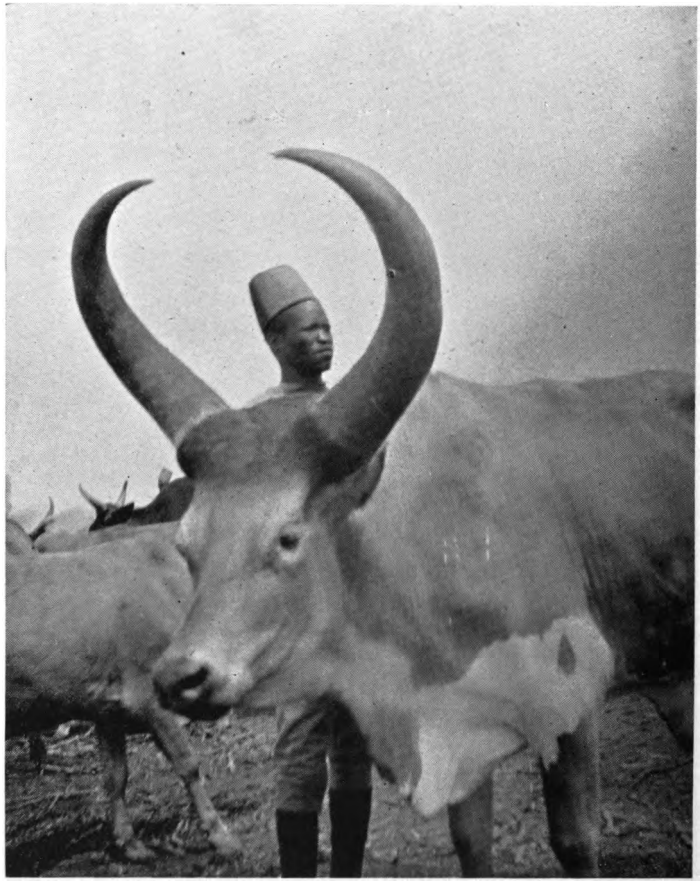

MUIR EXPEDITION. DEUKORNS BULL.

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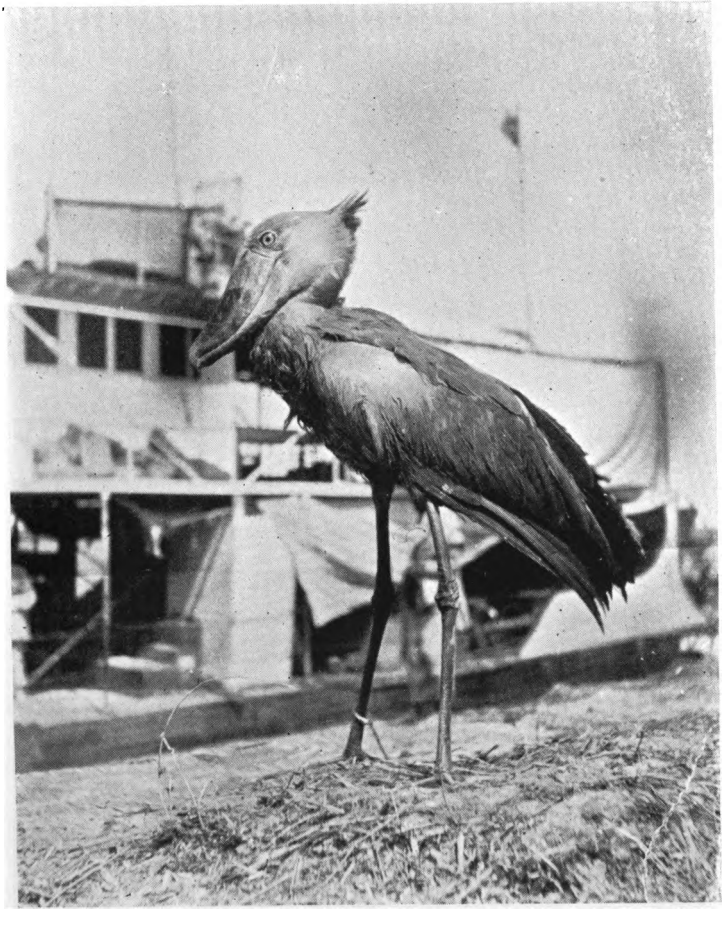

BALANICEPS REX.

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about all with the exception of many different kinds of waterfowl collected at the different pools. Probably the game in the dry season moves away towards the Sudd swamps.

The big game in the Fashoda District is intensely interesting, and it is a perfect paradise for a lover of bird life. Unfortunately there is no good book in existence on birds which enables one to identify the countless species met with. Of course the rarest bird of all is Balœniceps Rex or Shoe-bill, a central African heron, and until quite recently very little was known of this inhabitant of the Sudd region. The specimen in the photograph was shot by Colonel Sparkes, in the wing, and with the help of dressings of Calvert's tooth powder recovered from its wound, and now lives a life of ease in the gardens of Khartoum Palace. Since then two young ones have been captured. I do not think, though, that the specimen of an egg has ever yet been procured.

The principal kinds of big game I have seen are elephant, lion, leopard, giraffe, hippopotamus, buffalo, two kinds of hartebeeste, four kinds of cob, namely, defassa, white-eared, Mrs. Gray, and the Uganda cob, bush buck, oribi, roan antelope, gazelle, ostriches, and of course crocodiles galore. Snakes abound, many of which are of the most deadly kinds, such as the puff-adder and the black cobra. I thought I had discovered the real sea-serpent, but it turned out to be only an enormous dead python, which was floating down the river. The sun had made it very inflated. and the waves caused it to move up and down, as if it were alive, and it looked a very gruesome object. It is as well to state though that for a civilian sportsman shooting in the Soudan is a very expensive amusement; the game is very widely scattered and inaccessible; and lastly, many parts of the country are closed to the globe trotter. The best season of the year is as late as possible, and just before the rains break, say in February and March, as the grass is then all burnt and the country so devoid of water that the game must collect near the

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river banks. The elephants in the Sudd region are still fairly numerous, and are so intensely interesting to watch; also the hippopotamus and giraffe. Personally I have only come across three lions, and do not think they are very numerous, as one hardly ever hears them roar at night when travelling about the country.

In conclusion, it has been my good fortune to see and wander about an uncivilized country, where the inhabitants, both male and female, never troubled or thought of dressing, and where the elephant and giraffe could be met with any day when out walking. That the hideous days of slave-raiding as described by Baker, and the tyranny of the Dervishes are things of the past, is, of course, of real benefit to the country. Humdrum civilization will now follow, which will make the people not half so interesting, and will, I fear gradually lead to the extermination of the big game, though I believe the authorities mean to do all they can to prevent the latter evil.

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## Wreck of the Royal Indian Marine Troopship, "Warren Hastings."*

ARMY ORDER 40 OF APRIL, 1897.

THE Commander-in-Chief feels great gratification in making known to the army, the substance of a report received from the General Officer Commanding at Mauritius, recording the remarkable courage and exemplary discipline displayed by the troops, under most trying circumstances, on board the Royal Indian Marine troopship, "Warren Hastings," when that ship steaming full-speed, struck the rocks during a pitch-dark night and was wrecked near the village of St. Phillippe, in the Island of Réunion, at 2.20 a.m. on the 14th of January last.

* Issued as a Special Army Order on the 13th March, 1897.

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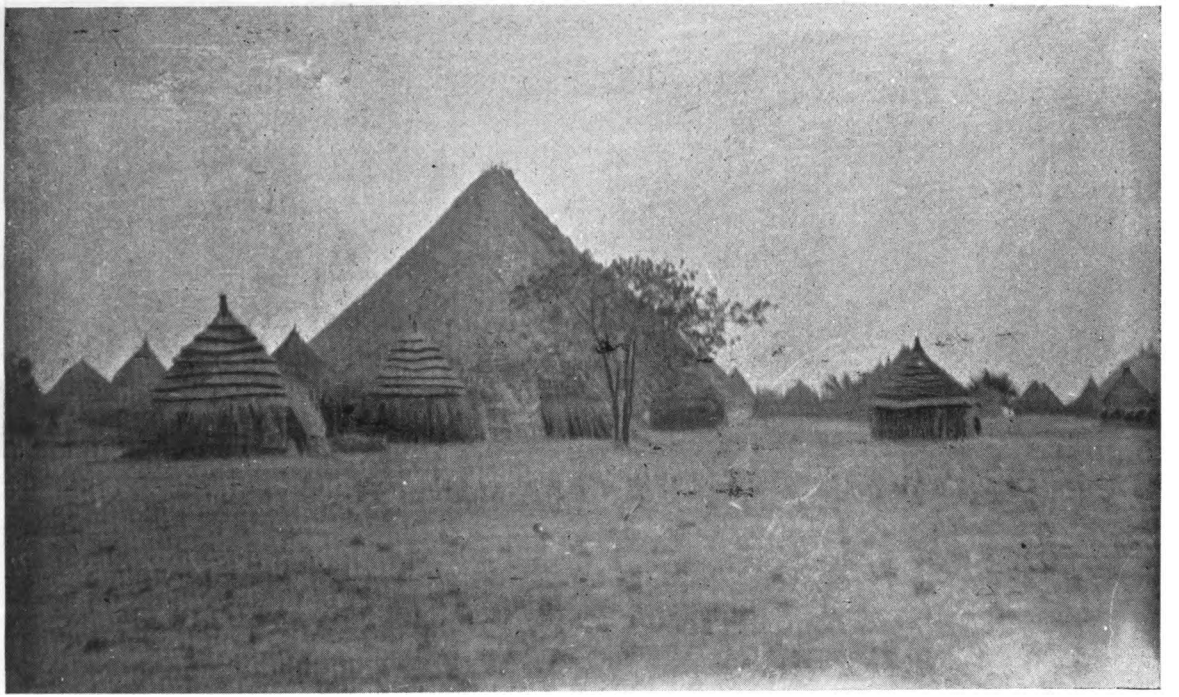

THE PYRAMID OF EARTH IN DENKOUR'S VILLAGE.

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The troops on board consisted of the head-quarters and four companies 1st Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, and four companies 2nd Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment, and a detachment of the Middlesex Regiment. They at once fell in, on the main deck, in perfect order, and waited in this position until 4 a.m., when Commander G. E. Holland, D.S.O., Royal Indian Marine, having ascertained that there was sufficient room on the rocks, ordered their disembarkation to commence by rope ladders from the bows.

Up to this time the vessel, though bumping heavily, remained on a fairly even keel, and soon after she gave a heavy lurch to starboard. Everyone was ordered to the upper deck. The men were marched up, the disembarkation continuing regularly.

Commander Holland considered that the landing of the women, children, and sick might be deferred until daylight, when it could be effected with greater safety, but at 4.20 a.m. the position of the vessel appeared so critical that he at once ordered the disembarkation of the men to cease, and the women, children, and sick to be passed out. This order was promptly carried out; the men clung to the side as they stood, and passed the women and children through; no man murmuring or moving from his post.

At 4.35 a.m. the sea began to wash over the upper deck on the starboard side, and the vessel being in imminent danger of heeling right over and sinking in deep water, it became necessary to expedite the landing. The troops were ordered to discard both rifles and boots, and about 4.55 a.m., as the list to starboard increased permission was given to good swimmers to save themselves.

In consequence of the heavy sea and backwash off the rocks, this was accompanied by many risks, but all, with the exception of two natives—a cook and an officer's servant—to the number of 993, besides the crew, reached the shore, saved in many cases by the individual gallantry of comrades.

The following non-commissioned officers and men are



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named by Lieut.-Colonel Forestier-Walker, 1st Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, who was in command, and was the last soldier to leave the ship, as having particularly distinguished themselves upon the occasion :—

*1st Battalion King's Royal Rifles.*

Colour-Sergeant Jones.
Sergeant J. Allen.
Sergeant R. Down.
Sergeant H. Howarth.
Corporal R. Hodgson.
Corporal C. Young.
No. 7291 Lance-Corporal R. Newby.
No. 6131 Private M. Arrowsmith.
No. 6168 Private E. Carr.
No. 5756 Private J. Connell.
No. 7030 Private C. Croft.
No. 5680 Private W. J. Grisley.
No. 4421 Private G. Howes.
No. 6231 Private C. B. Jones.
No. 6064 Private T. Jones.
No. 6040 Private G. Kaley.
No. 7679 Private N. McNamara.
No. 6206 Private W. Parkinson.
No. 8094 Private P. Pickersgill.
No. 7441 Private T. Steele.
No. 6547 Private L. A. Wootton.

*2nd Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment.*

No. 3631 Private Thomas Flannery.
No. — Private Roe.

Commander Holland speaks in the highest terms of Lieut.-Colonel Forestier-Walker, who is entitled to great praise for his conduct.

Lieut.-Colonel Forestier-Walker reports that the conduct of the officers generally was admirable, and gives exceptional credit to the following :—

*Royal Artillery.*

2nd Lieutenant A. B. Forman.

*1st Battalion King's Royal Rifles.*

Major H. Gore-Brown.
Captain G. N. Prendergast.
Lieutenant C. Gosling.

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*2nd Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment.*

Major W. J. Kirkpatrick.
2nd Lieutenant R. Selous.
2nd Lieutenant G. E. Bayley.

Commander Holland reports the behaviour of the troops throughout as beyond all praise. Discipline was twice very seriously tested; first, when, after the vessel struck, the men were ordered to fall in below on the main and troop decks; secondly, when their disembarkation was suspended, to enable the women and children to be landed. Had there been any attempt to crush or struggle forward, there would have been great loss of life, as, owing to the position of the vessel, it was impossible to walk on the deck without holding on to the rails or ropes, and any struggling or pushing would have inevitably resulted in many being drowned. From first to last the most perfect discipline was maintained, and all orders issued were instantly obeyed without noise, confusion, or hesitation,

The Commander-in-Chief is proud of the behaviour of the troops during this trying time; he regards it as a good example of the advantages of subordination and strict discipline, for it was by that alone, under God's Providence, that heavy loss of life was prevented.

The Commander-in-Chief cannot close this order without expressing his admiration of the coolness, courage, and resource shown by Commander Holland, and sympathy with him and his brave officers.

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# Narrative of the Mounted Infantry in the Soudan, 1884-5.

WE sailed from Portsmouth on the 27th August, 1884, arriving on the 7th September in Alexandria, from whence we proceeded direct by train (cattle trucks) a journey of nearly 200 miles to Assiout, through a flat, dreary, marshy country intersected by canals; in the distance could be seen the Pyramids, here and there a group of date palms with some Bedouins sitting in the shade, dressed in bright colours. We stayed two days in Assiout, which is a calling place for caravans. This town is a curious specimen of Arabic-French structure, here and there minarets, Arab temples, a house built in the European style, while the streets are winding and dirty, with the usual complement of half starved dogs.

From here we took steamers and barges to Assouan (five days), passing through a most desolate waste; in the distance great lines of mountains reaching far into the Soudan, the river winding through sand banks of a chocolate color, with occasional groups of date trees. The only vegetation a little "Dhura" (Indian corn) growing in strips parallel to the Nile; for miles and miles there is nothing to attract the eye but a purple sky and endless sands.

About this part one meets with the slave, principally Nubian, black as coal. He is to be seen drawing the water from the river by means of a pole with a weight on the end of it. Thus the poor fellows work from morning till night, not stopping to rest, and singing a monotonous song to the effect that "Allah is good," and begging his help. It is rather touching at even-time, when all is quiet and the great blood-coloured sun goes down, to hear the quaint singing of these people. They have nothing to live for, being oppressed in all things, not even having the right to own them-

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selves, and continually "courbashed" by the chief of their village for crimes imaginary and otherwise. Too often the former I fear.

Arriving at Assouan we took rail (a string of second-hand cattle trucks) round the cataract to Philæ. At this place Potiphar lived, and the great Napoleon defeated the Mamelukes. There is an old temple on an island opposite Philæ, said to have been built by the Israelites, cut deep in the rock, and there is also a memorial to the French troops who fell in 1801. From this place we took steamers to Wady Halfa. Here the river banks are rather well cultivated. The sunset was strangely splendid, the light on the old pillars and temples having a beautiful effect. Crocodiles are common. At one time the Arabs worshipped these creatures and tamed them, and the priests decorated them with beads.

We arrived at Wady Halfa just one month from our departure from England, and found it a collection of mud huts standing on a bend of the Nile, with one large building (originally meant for a station house), and the standing walls of an old sugar factory, the former used as a hospital, the latter a barrack-room for troops passing through. At this place we were given our camels and learned our new drill.

Let me say a word concerning camels. I should think they are the most idiotic-looking, ugly, and apparently ill-made brutes conceivable. They kick up a fearful row if anyone attempts to mount them, and often give a terrible bite. Fortunately our men escaped being bitten by them. Our fellows called them "Irish canaries." On the other hand one must not forget their good qualities. They can go for hundreds of miles with very little rest, and I have known some of our animals to be thirteen days without water. When in good condition a camel trotting could beat a horse at the gallop without breaking its trot. For desert work, therefore, they are unequalled. The Rifle Company of the Mounted Infantry proceeded by desert route to Dongola (13 days' ride). We rode 47 miles one night

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with two hours' rest, which at the time we thought rather a creditable performance, but we soon had cause to look down on *only* 47 miles. I remember vividly the scene when we halted for the two hours' rest.

The camels and men lying down, perfect silence, the moon shining brightly, and nothing but long black lines of mountains standing harshly against the sky. The bugle sounds "Stand to," we mount, and are off, riding on in silence till the faint light of coming day appears, and "bars of gold" belt the sky, and then the sun warms us again, and the men begin to sing as only soldiers can. So things go on somewhat in this fashion day by day. At last Dongola is reached, a long, straggling town of mud, surrounded by a wall of the same material. The inhabitants, of the Cabbabish tribe, are very fine men, splendid looking fellows, tall, slim, dark as night, acquiline features, and beautifully white teeth, with long black hair, and walk with a proud carriage of the head. To look at they possess a perfect frame, but are fearful liars, treacherous, having but one word in their mouth "Baksheesh" (*i.e.*, money). The first words of English they learn are "Give it."

At Dongola we remained three weeks, drilling and building a fort, and we had sports before the Mudir of Dongola, the Mounted Infantry pulling off the prize of the day in a camel race. The Guards' Camel Corps joined us here, and with them we marched to Korti, keeping close to the Nile, marching by day and halting by night, passing many villages, several of which were deserted. In many places human bones were to be seen lying about, doubtless the result of tribal quarrels. We arrived at Korti about the middle of December, having stopped en route twelve days to build a fort at a place called Shabadood.

Korti was simply a belt of date trees on the Nile, affording shelter from the sun, taking its name from a village about one mile inland. From this time till the general advance towards Metamneh (29th December) all

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troops were engaged unloading boats of their stores, building a fort, and general fatigue. The Heavy and Light Camel Corps joined us here.

Often have I wondered at the extreme beauty of the moon effects on our camp. It looked like a drop scene. The men sitting on the bank of the Nile, having finished their day's work, each one occupied in his own thoughts, pulling away at their pipes in perfect silence. The tall date trees standing out clear and hard against the great white moon, our "tents d'abri" relieving the dark shades thrown by the trees and brushwood, and here and there the red glare of a camp fire. Sitting thus, with nothing to break the stillness but the occasional splash of the "Timsah" or the humming sound of a water wheel on the opposite side, we wondered what the morrow would bring—who would return to England. Castles in the air were built, plans formed for the future by many to whom neither castles nor future can ever come on this side of the dark river.

The first advance from Korti commenced on the 30th December, and Gakdul wells were occupied on the 2nd January without opposition, the small bodies of the enemy observed hovering around during the few days previously promptly disappearing as our column advanced. Leaving the Guards to fortify the wells, Sir H. Stewart, with the Mounted Infantry escorting nearly all the riding and transport camels, left Gakdul on the night of the 2nd January, reached Hanbok after two days' hard marching, and leaving the Rifle Company of the Mounted Infantry to improve the water supply, arrived at Korti the next day, thus completing the return journey, including stoppages, in 65 hours. During Sir H. Stewart's absence the Rifle Company worked hard and continually at the miserable mud puddles commonly known as the Hanbok wells, but to our dismay we found that they would not supply one company with ration water, much less the convoys expected to call en route to and from Gakdul. Fortunately one of our officers discovered a very good pool

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some nine miles from our camp, so we ceased working at Hanbok and sent for water every day. The Arabs attacked one of these water parties, thus giving to the Rifles the honor of the first shot received by the Desert Column. On the evening of the 3rd Sir H. Stewart started from Korti on his second forward march, taking with him the Mounted Infantry, Naval Brigade, and part of the Sussex Regiment. Calling at Hanbok, he was reinforced by the Rifle Company, and continued his march on Gakdul. The march was a very toilsome one, many of his men being unused to camel riding and suffering proportionately; moreover the greater number of them had no previous experience of desert travelling, and in many instances imprudently consumed the contents of their water bottles, with the natural result that towards the end of the march they suffered dreadfully from thirst, and consequently arrived at El Howeiyat wells in poor condition. The water at El Howeiyat has been described as good, but my experience is that it resembled pea soup; such as it was the men were only too glad to drink it. After a short rest, during which a field hospital was established in view of contingencies, we resumed our forward march, leaving a company of infantry to guard the place.

The next halting place was about 90 miles from Korti, where a further, though limited, supply of water was obtained, and the Gakdul wells were reached early on the morning of the 12th. An abundant supply of excellent water was found at Gadkul, so that after a couple of days' rest the whole of the troops had regained their usual health and spirits. At this time the entire force at these wells may be estimated roughly at 1,800 men.

Leaving about 250 British troops and some Egyptians to guard the Depôt at Gakdul, the column set out on the afternoon of the 14th for Metamneh. The distance from Gakdul to Abu-Klea is approximately 55 miles, which is a little more than two-thirds of the entire

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distance to Metamneh, where it was supposed there were many Arabs entrenched with some Krupp guns.

On the afternoon of the 16th inst. our cavalry reported the enemy in position some few miles on our side of the Abu-Klea wells. As the day was somewhat advanced when this was reported, the General decided to postpone an attack till morning. An *abattis* was then formed round the baggage and a stone breastwork, about 100 yards long, was thrown up as an additional protection against being "rushed."

Meanwhile two groups of the rebels were watching our movements from the hills. Towards evening they opened fire, to which the screw-guns replied without much success, so we lay down and let them have their own way till morning, a concession they evidently appreciated. The Arab rifle fire lasted the whole night, but fortunately did not cause much mischief. Judging by their elevation I conclude Hythe certificates are rather at a premium in the Army of the false prophet!

When morning came we formed square and threw out skirmishers to the left front, the Mounted Infantry being on the left half front and left side of that formation, and marching very slowly we advanced to meet the Mahdi's men.

The latter, occupying favourable ground, with considerable skill drew us into a difficult position for operating. By a cleverly executed movement the rebels were almost hidden, leaving only their standard visible, then quite suddenly a large body re-appeared and wildly charged the front of our square, the impetus of their charge being directed on the left corner. Unfortunately we were obliged to hold our fire till the skirmishers got in safely, otherwise the Arabs could never have reached us, but unable to stand the deadly fire poured on them, they turned and furiously charged our left rear. Here the men of the Heavy Camel Corps were borne down by the onslaught, and were broken in formation for a few moments, but they quickly rallied, and engaged in hand-to-hand fighting with the Arabs who had pene-

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trated their ranks, and who were at the same time subjected to a murderous fire from the Mounted Infantry. The enemy thus beaten on all sides were driven back, having lost, it is calculated, some 2,000 men.

The 19th Hussars quickly followed up the advantage by seizing the wells of Abu-Klea, and proceeded to examine the ground in the vicinity, in order that the column might occupy the position and obtain what rest they could with comparative safety. When the cavalry reported all clear General Stewart ordered an advance in square, the entire column moving forward slowly with the greatest caution, and halting frequently to enable the medical staff to give any assistance to our wounded that might be necessary.

Arrived at the wells a field hospital was established, and fatigue parties were told off for working the water supply, a most wearisome occupation, some of the wells yielding not more than one gallon of water in an hour; but on the other hand there were four or five good, though very deep, wells. However, we could not afford to leave any of the holes unworked as long as the smallest hope of gaining water existed, and eventually we got enough to issue one pint per man.

By this time the sun had set, and arrangements were made for sleeping parallel to the wells; the column formed square, and lying down in that formation sought what sleep it was possible to get under most unfavourable circumstances.

The night was bitterly cold, the ground was uneven and hard; we had not eaten anything for twenty-four hours, and were completely fatigued and consumed by a burning thirst.

Under these conditions we tried to sleep, but I do not think many in that square were successful in their efforts; on the contrary, there were many little groups telling stories of former fights, &c., while others, of a more serious disposition, in hushed voices inquired

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after their companions now absent. Late in the evening the Rifle Company volunteered to return to the zereba and bring up in the morning our camels, stores, etc., that had been left there previous to the fight. Having completed this duty we once more mounted our long-faced friends and moved forward for the hill. Our poor camels looked quite pleased to see us, so far as their intellectual (?) faces were capable of expression; at least I thought so, but this may be owing to the keen sense of pleasure I felt when I saw our "Irish canaries" once again.

On the morning of the 18th January we got our first meal since Friday 16th. I have often thought since, when a complaint was made about rations not being ready and meals being late, those who quarrelled ought to have been with us, for not much to eat and very little to drink was our lot, and no one grumbled. About four o'clock in the afternoon we formed up near the wells at Abu-Klea, leaving 150 men of the Sussex Regiment to guard the hospital established there. The Rifle Company had suffered heavily, having lost 17 men killed and wounded, the 1st Battalion leaving five men wounded, one of whom (poor Hobbs) afterwards died on his way across the desert; he was always cheery, and sang one of the best songs I heard while out there. Sir Herbert Stewart meant to make a short march and then let the men have a sleep, and afterwards strike the river above Metamneh before attacking that town. However, we got certain information which made him go on through the night. Two companies of Mounted Infantry, of which the Rifle Company was one, and two of Guards were taken off their camels and had to march in front of the column, our camels being led by the other companies. I shall never forget that night. The bush was thick and the grass high, and we could hardly keep our eyes open we were so tired. We marched for eight hours, and for the officers it was a harder time than for the men. Every time we halted the men at once threw themselves down and went to

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sleep, and when the order to advance was given the officers went to see no men were left behind, or they would have been ridden over by the whole column. We had no moon, but the southern cross in front of us. If we had marched on that, we should have struck the river all right, but the guide took us wrong, and at one time I really believe we were marching in a circle. At daylight we were about six miles from the river, and soon after we sighted a large town to our left front, which turned out to be Metamneh. We saw crowds of men coming out of the town, and tom-toms beating all round us, and eventually even in our rear. Sir Herbert Stewart determined to stop and give the men breakfast before we had our fight. We made a zereba with camel saddles as best we could, and then they began to shoot hard, first at long distances and then getting closer and closer. We had some tea cooked, and when it was being brought our cook, a cheery Irishman, whom some of you knew when he was in the 1st Battalion, had a bullet put through his helmet; he dropped the tea, took off his helmet, and said "Be jabers, I'll show that to my old mother when I get home." The fire got very hot, and about 10 o'clock poor Sir Herbert Stewart was hit and mortally wounded; he was close to one of our companies, and said "Go on the Mounted Infantry, well done the Mounted Infantry." A smarter, better soldier never lived, beloved both by officers and men.

The command now devolved on Sir Charles Wilson, R.E., and an order came round that we were to form up in square in rear of the zereba at 2 p.m. We were all glad of it, for I cannot describe what we had been going through. Bullets were coming from all directions, and our company had one officer and several men wounded. We formed the square under a shower of bullets, the Rifle Company on the left face, with the rest of Mounted Infantry on half the front and left faces. Just before we went out I heard that poor St. Leger Herbert, an old friend of the 1st Battalion in Canada, had been shot through the head; also Cameron, the

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correspondent of the *Standard,* was shot through the back while having his breakfast. We left the guns, half the Heavy Camel Regiment, and Naval Brigade, under Barrow and Beresford, in the zereba, and the square, about 800 strong, or like an ordinary battalion, moved out, as one of the daily papers, said, to die. It didn't die, but I'll tell you what it did do in my next.

The square moved out at about 2.30 p.m. under a hot fire. We had left the 19th Hussars, part of the Heavy Camel Regiment, and Naval Brigade, all under Lord Charles Beresford. Colonel Boscawen directed the movement of the square. In the direction of the river there was a fairly open line of country, and the square moved across this so as to be always in the open and enable it to avoid the rush of spearmen through the bush. We were only between 700 and 800 men, but the camels in the centre showed a large target for the enemy to fire at. No one can imagine what it is to march in slow time with bullets whizzing about from every side, even from the rear, as the enemy's riflemen had got all round us by this time. However, every man set his face hard and determined to do his best, and there were not many who marched with their heads down, as if they were picking up plovers' eggs. We fired volleys by companies with sights at different distances, which kept the men employed and did great service. We saw the flags of the spearmen moving about behind a long low ridge, and at last they took up their position on our left front. When we were almost 400 yards from them we saw them beginning to move, and then our front rank sat down on their heels, the rear rank closing up to them; our men were very steady. and determined not to let them get close this time. They came over the hill like driven grouse, but our shooting was so good that none of them were able to get near us. One man with a double edged sword came through the fire to within 50 yards of the square, and then fell dead with his face towards us. The square gave a tremendous cheer and at once we moved on to the river. The

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number of dead on the ground in front of us was almost 500 men, and there were many flags. The moral effect of the fight must have been much greater than at Abu-Klea, as the numbers looking on were great; some say there were 15,000 men and women on the hills all round us. I feel sure that not a soul in that force will ever forget their drink when they got to the river. It was beautiful clear water, and some of us had left the Nile on the 30th December, and had not had what we might call a really good drink since. Discipline came much to the fore then, as not a man fell out, but each company was marched down to the water. I have seen regiments in Aldershot, and on a long march rush to the water-carts, but they ought to have seen our discipline then. We bivouacked that night near the river, and one of us had brought some biscuits and a pot of jam, and that was our food, and wasn't it good? Some of the men had biscuits, but were very hungry; however, the water had refreshed us much, and we were ready for our work for the next day.

January 20th. We were up at daybreak, placed our wounded in a good position at the village of Gubat, which we found empty; fired a few volleys into Metamneh just to tell them we were there, and then marched back to the zereba, about 3½ miles, to bring our camels and wounded and remainder of the force down to the river. The Rifle Company was left out on picquet, so it was not till nearly 12 o'clock when we got some food, which I can tell you we sadly wanted, and we ought to have had a weighing machine with us to "try your weight" for the whole force. We formed square again, poor Sir Herbert Stewart was carried on a stretcher inside it, looking very ill indeed, and how he lived so long afterwards was a miracle. We reached the river about dusk and then watered horses, camels, and men. The horses had been without water for 58 hours, and the camels mostly 7 days, but some even 10 days. There was some beautiful green forage by the river, which we gave them to eat, as they had only

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what they could pick up for the last four days. We lay down that night with our rifles by our sides, knowing that we should have hard work on the morning of the 21st.

On the morning of the 21st January, just a year ago, all the force were up at 4 a.m. We were able to have a good breakfast, and had plenty of water to wash in, and had not to think when we had drunk half a pint of tea that we had only half a pint more to fall back upon. The Rifle Company, always told off for some particular work as Riflemen always should be, were escort to the two guns. We marched out to reconnoitre the town of Metamneh, which we hoped to find deserted, as we had heard the people crossing in boats to the other side of the river all through the night. We advanced through two villages, and were obliged to show on a high ridge, so that unluckily the whole town could see us, and were prepared to receive us. We saw numbers of people leaving at the far end, but the houses were strongly defended, and we could see many loopholes in the mud walls. We got the guns in position, and opened fire at 2,500 yards on the people leaving the town at the far end. The guns then opened on the town itself, but could do little damage on the mud walls, the shot only just making a new loophole. The remainder of the force formed into square and advanced to the town; we saw large numbers of flags, and hoped that the spearmen would charge us, but we could not tempt them out, as they had had such a dressing the two previous days. Part of our company was then sent to occupy a house about 400 yards from the town, and some of us went out and skirmished on the left to communicate with the cavalry who were on the north side of the town. We could not tempt them out, and as we were under a very hot fire from the walls, the order was given for the square to retire; it had just turned about when in came a round shot from a gun at the corner; luckily it did no damage, only knocked a camel's jaw off; the poor brute only shook his head, and did not mind a bit.

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Soon after this we saw the welcome sight of four of Gordon's steamers, with the Khedive's flag flying, coming down stream. This was a great surprise to most of us, for not many of the force knew that we should be able to communicate with Gordon in that way. They landed guns and troops, and they were delighted to see us, and we were glad, too, to meet friends after all we had been going through. It was great fun to see the way they brought their guns up—first came a wheel, then a man with a rammer, then the gun carriage, and about 100 yards after came the gun. They were as keen as anything, and began to make friends with our men, eating the "bully" beef and biscuits, and we were very glad to get it. We began regularly to bombard the town, and the skirmishing about was good fun. When things seemed to be going well for us we were suddenly ordered to retire; everyone felt very angry, but we afterwards heard that a large force of 12,000 men were coming down on us from the south, and had been seen by the steamers that very day. We returned to the village of Gubat, which we put in a state of defence—the Guards in a fort about 500 yards from the river, and remainder of the force in a fort close by the river. All kinds of rumours came in that night of the enormous numbers of the enemy coming to attack us, both from Khartoum and Berber.

January 22nd. The Rifle Company, with D Company of Mounted Infantry, embarked in three of Gordon's steamers, under Sir Charles Wilson, to reconnoitre Shendy, which was about five miles down stream. We had a jolly day, the best we had spent for a long time. We had lots of water to drink, and had saved up a bottle of lime juice from the time we had been at Hambok wells. We gave the Soudanese on the steamers some jam, but had very little else to give them, and tobacco had all run out. When we got to Shendy some of us landed and were shot at from the town, but no one was hit; we then determined to bombard it. The three steamers, about the size of the

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penny ones which run from London to Greenwich, went out into the middle of the river and fired 10 shells from each gun. It was grand to see the way the steamers were manoeuvred by the blacks, and the shots were very well fired. All the ammunition was made by Gordon in Khartoum, and it was wonderful the way he had drilled his troops. The steamers were armour-plated, and the funnels full of bullet holes, just like sieves. We shot at every human being we saw on the banks, took five boats, and altogether had very good fun. We heard that day of Gordon's last message: "Khartoum all right, can hold out for years, 29-12-84," but we feared this was only a sarcastic message, and knew things were very bad in Khartoum.

We now worked hard to get together the camels which had strayed all about the fields in search of food, and it was decided to construct two forts—one at the village on the crest of the hill, which was to be held by the Guards, the other at the river, to be held by the remainder of the force. The hospital was placed in the latter, and the wounded made as comfortable as possible. Sir Herbert Stewart was placed on the smallest of the four steamers, which was used as a ferry boat across the river to the island. This was of great use to us, as we got plenty of green forage for the camels. On the 24th the steamers were got ready to take Sir Charles Wilson to Khartoum, most of the Soudanese being taken out of them, and about 30 Englishmen in all being placed in them. A convoy, with an escort of 400 men, left at night, taking with them Captain Pigott, an old Rifleman, who was selected to carry despatches to Korti, taking the news of our fight at Gubat, and that we had communicated with Gordon's steamers from Khartoum. We were now left with about 800 men, which was not a large force so far from our base, and at the same time rumours were arriving that forces were coming from Khartoum and Berber to attack us. Two companies of the Mounted Infantry went with the convoy, and two, of which the Rifle Company was one, were left behind at Gubat.



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On January 24th Sir Charles Wilson started from Khartoum with two steamers and four guns belonging to them, also food in a nuggar, which was towed. Twenty men of the Sussex Regiment went with him, wearing red coats, as Gordon said he wished to show the people in Khartoum that the English were really coming.

For the next few days, till the end of the month, we were working hard making the fort, and also made foraging parties up the river getting food for the camels and loot for ourselves. We were not very well off for provisions, and were very short of sugar, which we felt more than anything. We were on picquet every night, and could hear the tom-toms going in Metamneh all through the night. We were much bored with them at first, but got accustomed to them, and knew as long as the tom-toms were beaten in Metamneh the enemy could not be advancing against us. A convoy arrived from Gakdul on the 31st, bringing the Naval Brigade and three more guns, also a large supply of stores. On the morning of the 1st February I remember being on picquet, and news was brought to us that Khartoum had fallen, the two steamers Sir Charles Wilson had taken had been wrecked, and that Gordon had been killed. I don't think anyone in the whole force will ever forget that day. The object of our expedition was over, and all the hard fighting and hard work we had done had been no use. No wonder our spirits fell, but we did not lose heart, as nothing was at all certain about Gordon's fate, though we knew Khartoum had fallen. A steamer started at 2 p.m. with Lord C. Beresford to save Sir C. Wilson, who was in a very bad position, Lieutenant Stuart-Wortley, who had brought down the news, going with it, also the detachment of our 3rd Battalion, under Lieut. Bower, Riflemen again to the front as they should be. Everyone has heard how Sir C. Wilson was rescued, the steamer having had a shot put through her boiler, which was mended under a hot fire, and the most brilliant, dashing exploit of the whole expedition accomplished.

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At night a convoy was sent off with the news of the fall of Khartoum, and the Rifle Company went with it as part of the escort. We got out without any bother, and proceeded to Gakdul as quickly as possible. When we arrived there we found the 18th Royal Irish, who had marched across the desert, and General Sir R. Buller. The delight of seeing the latter and knowing he was coming back with us to Gubat was great, as since Sir H. Stewart had been wounded we sadly wanted a head. We started at once back to Gubat, arriving there on February 11th. Nothing had occurred in our absence except news that the Mahdi was sending a very strong force against us.

Soon after arrival Sir R. Buller took in the whole position, namely, that we might be surrounded and attacked at any moment, and on the 12th February he ordered all the wounded to start at once for Abu Klea; an escort of 300 men was sent with them. This convoy was attacked when about ten miles out, and had some nasty fighting, but the Light Camel Regiment coming up, the enemy retired. The remainder of the force, of which the Rifle Company was part, paraded on the night of 13th February, and started on the morning of the 14th for Abu Klea. We abandoned the fort at Gubat and the two steamers, but disabled them. This was the last seen of Metamneh and the other side of the river. I wonder if any of us will ever see it again?

It seemed hard to leave the fort and steamers behind, but nothing else was to be done, as the Mahdi would have been able to concentrate the whole of his force near us and entirely cut us off. We arrived at Abu Klea on the 15th February, and on the night of the 15th, just a month since we first met the enemy, a message was brought in by the picquet that a large force was advancing, and soon they began to show over the hills. They began a hot fire on us about 6 p.m., making good practice. One Mounted Infantry officer was wounded badly in the lungs, and our Sergeant-Major was shot through the stomach and killed. They shot at us the



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whole night, and the next morning, as we wanted water, "D" Company of the Mounted Infantry was sent out as covering party. About 10 a.m. the Rifle Company was sent out to relieve them; this was the time poor Savage of this Battalion was killed, a shot went straight through his heart, and he never spoke. We were marching in fours at the time, and the bullet came from a hill about 1,300 yards off. We kept up a good fire, and had a great opportunity of judging distance, which is really the most useful thing in the whole of our drill. We fired at long range, the nearest of the enemy to us being 800 yards. When we were under a very hot fire, we suddenly saw the whole lot bolt like rabbits, and then when we got them a bit in the open we let them have it hot. We could not make out why they had suddenly gone, but afterwards learnt that Sir R. Buller had sent out Major Wardrop with five men on ponies; they had got behind the enemy and had each fired one round, then got on their ponies again, galloped about 100 yards, fired another round, and then on again. The niggers evidently thought they were surrounded, and bolted like fun. Our company then returned to the zereba. Just before we got in a shell burst behind us, but did no damage; it came from a gun which had been brought out from Metamneh on a camel. We buried poor Savage that night in a small graveyard made near the wells where Lord St. Vincent and others who had died of their wounds after the first fight at Abu Klea had been buried. Our loss in this fight was 3 killed, 3 officers and 23 men wounded. We heard that same evening of the fight at Kirbekan up the river where General Earle and Colonel Ayre had been killed.

We stayed on at the wells at Abu Klea for some days, as it was Sir R. Buller's intention to buy camels from the friendly tribes and then return to the river. We were badly off for boots, and could not march well. However, camels were not to be obtained, and we received orders from Korti to retire. We left Abu Klea on the 23rd February, marching on foot. Just before

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we started a strong force of the enemy marched to the wells at the other side of the hills, their number estimated at about 8,000 men; however, they did not attack, and we got away without bother, and reached Gakdul all right, having only been followed a short way. We saw the field of the first fight at Abu Klea, and though many had been buried, there were still over 1,000 bodies lying thickly about, and the vultures had had a good time of it. A cairn of stones is placed over the place where Colonel Burnaby and 9 officers and 65 men are buried. We were more comfortable at Gakdul, and were lucky enough to get some stores up. I remember how sold we were; we found two large cases which we thought was champaigne, and when opened found they were only candles; however, we had a grand illumination to make up for it.

We left Gakdul on the 3rd of March, having had a last look at our poor General's grave, which is close to the wells; how little we thought when we first marched out that we should bury him there. It was getting very hot both by day and night, boots were in a bad condition, so marching was not pleasant; the Rifle Company was always cheery, and took all its troubles well. We encamped for a short time at the Mogaga wells, and then marched on to Korti. Our water was scarce, and I think this was the longest time (5 days) that we really went without washing at all, not even our eyes. I visited poor Hobbs' grave at El Howeiyat wells (commonly called Isle of Wight); he had died of fever after his wounds.

We reached Korti on the 14th March, just a month after leaving Gubat, the Mounted Infantry being the first in and last out of the desert. I must tell you an amusing story of a sailor who was towing a camel along which was nearly done up. A Rifleman said to him, "You've got a pretty bad one there, Jack," he answered "Yes, this beggar wants a jolly new pair of boilers."

We stayed at Korti about a week, and the rest and comfort was a great thing after all the hard work we had

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gone through. No one can appreciate what fresh milk and butter is until he has to go without them for some time, and the feeling that we had lots of water was nice. About the 21st March we were given camels again, but found very few of our old lot left, and most of the ones that were given us were not much use, as they had all been overworked and could not carry much of a load. We marched down to Kurot along the river, having parted from two companies of Mounted Infantry which were left at the camp at Tani, about four miles from Korti. Our march down was very pleasant, and we were able to get good supplies from the natives. We found Kurot a horrible place, nothing but sand, and we were quartered about 600 yards from the river, which made it rather worse. However, we made the best of it, and started building huts. We set our hands to most things when out there, and found that we were even good hut builders. The weather got very hot in April and May, and we were not able to get out at all in the middle of the day, except when the camels were out grazing, when we were obliged to look after them. We were given white umbrellas, and it was most amusing to see the Mounted Infantry on camels, each man carrying one; some distance off they looked like a lot of mushrooms. The Greeks brought up jam and other small delicacies, which we had to pay for pretty heavily, but we had saved a good deal of money, so did not mind. Vegetables were plentiful, and the pumpkins, tomatoes, and onions were a great change to the food we had been having. Race games were started, and I remember so well how acceptable were the games that were sent out from the 1st Battalion. I remember having to perform rather a nasty duty; we cast 43 camels, and I was ordered to take them five miles out into the desert and shoot them. We drove them out with difficulty, then tied them down by the leg in a long row, and shot them one after another. It took 51 shots to kill the 43, and one fellow got loose and it took four shots to kill him alone, so we did pretty well. I doubt

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if I shall ever be at the shooting of so many big game again.

On the 5th May poor Major Boyle, who was Adjutant of this Battalion for some years, died of enteric fever; I felt glad that there were Riflemen there to carry him to his grave. He was much regretted by everyone, and as he had been General Earle's Brigade-Major up the hill, he had become most popular.

We got up some athletic sports, but the night we were to have them a tremendous dust storm came on, and we were never able to bring them off. There were many rumours of going down country, and at last we got the order to start at the end of May. Some companies went in boats, but the Rifle Company stuck to their camels. We left Kurot on the 31st May, and marched to Dongola. A hot time of it we had too, but our noses were turned towards home, and we did not mind it so much. Kurot was evacuated the day after we left, and I don't think anyone was sorry to leave it. One of the last telegrams sent from there was to back Melton for the Derby, and when we reached Dongola (after five days' march) we heard we had won.

Our march down was about the hottest, and just before we arrived at Dongola we had a tremendous dust storm—the most uncomfortable time of any while we were out there. We stayed at Dongola a few days, then crossed our camels over to the opposite bank of the river, and marched on down escorting £60,000 worth of dollars. Our time was very pleasant, as we had good food, and arrived at rest camps every day, marching mostly at night; everyone was cheery and jolly, and knew every step they took helped them nearer home. We arrived at the head of the railway about the 15th of June, and then we said goodbye to our camels. They "growsed" at us at the end just as much as the beginning, and smelt rather more, but our noses had got accustomed to that. We must give them their due that they are the most wonderful working animals I have

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ever seen, and I think most of us were sorry to part with them.

We finished the 70 miles of railway journey well; it felt wonderful to travel at all fast (?) after having been away from a railway for about 10 months. We found Wady Halfa much changed for the better, and were put into quarters near the hospital, and were very comfortable. They kept us at Wady Halfa for about a fortnight, and all the time we were there rumours came that we were to be sent up again to Dongola. Happily this proved untrue, and on a Sunday morning after church the welcome news arrived that we were to start for home the next day. Everyone felt happy, and after getting a good stock of provisions on board, we started away in two dahabeiahs, being towed by a steamer. Just before we left I went to see the graves of three of the 1st Battalion buried at the cemetery at Wady Halfa, viz., Evans, Parrish, and Millard; the latter had been all through the hard work, and died at Wady Halfa on the way back; I felt losing him very much. We had a very cheery journey down to Assouan, stopping to see the temple of Abu Simbal on the way, a most wonderful place dug out of the solid rock, and the figures at the entrance 50 feet high. This temple was built by Rameses II., and is quite one of the best sights of the Nile. In four days we arrived at Assouan, or rather at a place called Shellal, above the first cataract, where we stopped the night, and went over to see the ruins of Philoe. The following morning we took the train round the first cataract and got on steamers at Assouan, and went in them all the way to Cairo.

We stopped at Luxor and Assiout, and had our last donkey ride at the latter place. We arrived at Cairo on the 15th July, but only stayed there about six hours, were able to see some of the town, and I remember how good the first iced drink we had was. We went by train to Alexandria, a very hot dusty journey, and went straight on board the "Persian Monarch." I remember

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a sergeant of the Connaught Rangers waking up one of the men, saying, "Come on, boys, here's a jolly big nugger waiting for you," the nugger being the small boat on the Nile. They kept us at Alexandria three days, and we had a jolly time of it; I don't think anyone knows what a comfortable thing a bed is until one has been out of one for a good many months.

We sailed from Alexandria on the 18th of July, and arrived at Malta four days after. We had great fun in Malta harbour making the Maltese men, who came round the ship in boats, dive for piastres—one of them going right under the ship for a shilling. Some of us landed and went to see the dried monks at the old convent; they had been embalmed in this way for years. We did not stop again till we arrived at Portsmouth, and all were delighted to see England once again after all our hard work. We were much grieved to hear on landing that Major Phipps, 7th Hussars, who had been our Quartermaster, had died at Cairo two days after we left. On the afternoon of August 1st we left the "Persian Monarch," and marched through the back streets of Portsea to Anglesea Barracks. It was amusing to think that we, who had done all the hard work of the campaign, should arrive like this, when others who had not done nearly so much were inspected by the Queen and by many Generals. However, whatever was lost here was made up by the way we were received when we came back to the old battalion at Limerick, after staying three days at Portsmouth. None of the few who remained will ever forget what it was to us to see on the platform at the Limerick station all the officers and the band to give us a hearty welcome, and when we got to barracks the whole of the battalion turning out to give us a cheer. It was worth all the hard work we had gone through to come back for that hearty welcome.

My narrative is over. I hope any shortcomings will be forgiven, and that it has shown what hard working

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and hard fighting men are able to endure without a murmur, and that Riflemen are always true to their motto "Celer et Audax," as well as being always to the front when required, and I think I can safely say that no men went through harder work without a grumble than the men of the Rifle Company of the Mounted Infantry.

W. P. C.

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MAJOR-GENERAL HENDERSON.

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# OBITUARY NOTICES.

## Major-General K. G. Henderson, C.B.

MAJOR-GENERAL K. G. HENDERSON, C.B., formerly of the Regiment and lately commanding the troops at Alexandria, died in London on the 9th August. On the 8th he was returning from a meeting in the City, and endeavoured to jump on an omnibus in motion when he lost his hold of the rail, and in falling was struck on the side by the pole of a cart and knocked down. He was at once removed to Charing Cross Hospital, where it was found his spleen was burst and that he had sustained other severe internal injuries, he lingered in great suffering, although perfectly conscious, until the afternoon of the following day.

It was with great regret that the news of his death was received, not only by the officers of the Regiment but by all who had served with or under him. He was a most kind-hearted and good natured officer, who took the greatest interest in the welfare of the Regiment and of all under his command.

At the time of his death he was in attendance on the Portugese Envoy, sent to represent H.M. the King of Portugal at the Coronation of H.M. King Edward VII, and had he survived would have been present at the Coronation Ceremony and received the Coronation Medal.

Major-General Henderson was married in 1865 to Miss C. Starnes, daughter of Mr. Starnes, banker, of Montreal, Canada, and left one daughter.

The funeral took place at Kensal Green Cemetery on the 14th August, when the remains were interred. Amongst those present were:—Major-General Sir Stanley Clarke (representing His Majesty the King), General Sir M. Dillon (representing H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge), Lieut.-General Sir Redvers Buller, Generals Lord W. Seymour

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and Sir Baker Russell, Brigadier-General Barklie, R.E., Colonels Auld, D. Browne, L. Frazer, Morris, and Wylie, Captain A. Miles, the Portugese Attaché, and many others.

Major-General Kenneth Gregg Henderson, C.B., was born on 27th November, 1836, and received his first commission as ensign on the 23rd April, 1855; Lieutenant, 6th May, 1856; Captain, 30th June, 1863; Major, 27th March, 1874; Lieut.-Colonel to command of 4th Battalion, 5th June, 1880; Major-General, 25th October, 1895; placed on retired pay, 27th November, 1898.

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## Colonel Montagu Charles Brudenell Forestier-Walker.

COLONEL FORESTIER-WALKER, who met his death by accident at Helouan, in Egypt on the 31st of July, 1902, and whose loss is deeply regretted by a large circle of friends both in and out of the Regiment, was a good soldier and a firm friend. He was born on the 7th of August, 1853, and received his first commission as Sub-Lieutenant in the 60th Rifles 6th March, 1872, Lieutenant 6th March, 1872, Adjutant 4th Battalion from 29th March, 1877, to 31st October, 1880, Captain 10th February, 1881, Major 1st July, 1885, Lieut.-Colonel to command 1st Battalion 1st July, 1895, Brevet-Colonel 13th March, 1897, subst. 29th December, 1898, appointed A. A. G. on that date. He served in the Bechuanaland Expedition 1884–5 as A. D. C. "Extra" to the G. O. C., and acted as Assistant Military Secretary; honourably mentioned Burma 1891–2; operations in the Chin Hills as Intelligence Officer, medal with clasp; operations in Chitral, 1895, with the relief force, medal with clasp.

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COLONEL FORESTIER WALKER.

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# The Montgomery Memorial Fund.

*Balance Sheet.*

| Receipts. | £ | s | d | Expenditure. | £ | s | d |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| By Subscriptions ... | 66 | 12 | 10 | To Postage ... ... | 0 | 8 | 4 |
| | | | | „ Printing ... ... | 0 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | „ Fees to Chapter... | 34 | 13 | 0 |
| | | | | „ Clayton & Bell ... | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | „ Newman ... ... | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| | £66 | 12 | 10 | | £66 | 12 | 10 |

T. M. Riley, Captain,
*Secretary and Treasurer.*

*List of Subscribers to the Montgomery Memorial.*

| | £ | s | d |
|---|---|---|---|
| Captain Fryer ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Major Legh ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Lieut.-Colonel Clarke ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Major-General Pemberton ... ... ... ... ... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Major Lovett ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Major-General Battersby ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Captain H. Ward, C.B. ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Lieut.-Colonel Robinson ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Lieut.-Colonel Davidson ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Major-General Charley ... ... ... ... ... ... | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| Lord F. FitzGerald ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Colonel C. Hope ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Major Ellis ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Colonel D. Browne, C.B. ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | 12 | 10 |
| Captain Wilson ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Sir C. de Crespigny ... ... ... ... ... ... | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| Lieut.-Colonel Thurlow ... ... ... ... ... ... | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Major Ward ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Major-General Watson ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| F. S. Brereton, Esq. ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Lieut.-Colonel Hope Edwardes ... ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| H. J. Wilkins, Esq. ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Major Anderson ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Major Carlisle ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Lieut.-Colonel Tildon ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |

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| | £ | s | d |
|---|---|---|---|
| Captain F. Travers ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Major-General Henderson ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Major-General Hatchell... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| General Sir R. Buller ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Colonel Bunbury ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| General Lord Grenfell ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Major Blackwood Price ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Captain Riley ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Colonel Chalmer ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Colonel Farmer ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Brigade-Surgeon Harman ... ... ... ... ... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Major Sir Guy Campbell ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Colonel Wylie ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Colonel Herbert ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Colonel Mends ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Captain Montgomery ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Captain Featherstonhaugh Whitney ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | £66 | 12 | 10 |

## South African Memorial Fund.

*Expenditure of South African K.R.R. War Memorial Fund.*

Obelisk at Dundee to 1st Battalion N.C. Officers and men.

Obelisk at Wagon Hill to 1st and 2nd Battalions N.C. Officers and men.

Obelisk at Intombi to 1st and 2nd Battalions N.C. Officers and men.

Obelisk at Ladysmith Cemetery to 1st and 2nd Battalions N.C. Officers and men.

Cross at Talana to 1st Battalion Officers.

Cross at Wagon Hill to 1st and 2nd Battalions Officers.

Cross at Ladysmith Cemetery to Major Myers.

Cross at Ladysmith Cemetery to Lieutenants Marsden and Forster.

Total for above - - £317 6 3

Particulars on sheet A.

Obelisk at Spion Kop, 3rd Battalion }
Obelisk at Pieter's Hill, 3rd Battalion } - - £135 18 9

Particulars on sheet B.

Obelisk at Heidelberg, 3rd Battalion - - - £99 10 0

Charge for erecting same - - - 8 10 0

Particulars on sheet C.

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Cross at Modder Spruit to Captain Warren, commanding Volunteer Company - - - - £15 17 6

Particulars on sheet D.

Cross at Maritzburg Cemetery to Major H. E. Buchanan-Riddell - - - - - - £22 16 3

Particulars on sheet E.

Cross at Spion Kop to Lieutenant French Brewster, paid for by Lieutenant Manley Sims - - - £9 12 6

Particulars on sheet F.

Cross at Potgieters to Lieut.-Colonel Buchanan Riddell £28 8 3

Particulars on sheet G.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Summary of Expenditure—A | - | - | £317 | 6 | 3 |
| " " " | B | - | - | 135 | 18 | 9 |
| " " " | C | - | - | 108 | 0 | 0 |
| " " " | D | - | - | 15 | 17 | 6 |
| " " " | E | - | - | 22 | 16 | 3 |
| " " " | F | - | - | 9 | 12 | 6 |
| " " " | G | - | - | 28 | 8 | 3 |
| | | | £637 | 19 | 6 |

*Receipts of South African K. R. R. War Memorial Fund.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| From Officers, N. C. Officers and men, 1st Battalion K. R. R. - - - - - - | £152 | 17 | 0 |
| From Officers, N. C. Officers and men, 2nd Battalion K. R. R. - - - - - - | 129 | 2 | 6 |
| From Officers, N. C. Officers and men, 3rd Battalion K. R. R. - - - - - - | 96 | 7 | 6 |
| From Lieutenant Manley Sims, for cross erected privately to memory of Lieutenant French Brewster, and wrongly charged to this account by Mc Austin - | 9 | 12 | 6 |
| From K. R. R. War Memorial Fund in England, per Captain Riley - - - - - | 250 | 0 | 0 |
| | £637 | 19 | 6 |

November 11th, 1902. H. R. BLORE, Major.
*King's Royal Rifles.*

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### 1ST BATTALION KING'S ROYAL RIFLES.

*In response to an appeal made in January, 1902, for Funds, the following amounts have been received:—*

| | £ | s | d |
|---|---|---|---|
| The Duke of Somerset ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Colonel H. R. Robinson ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Major H. Legh ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Major Cary Bower ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Colonel A. Davidson ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Colonel H. D. Browne ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Lieut.-Colonel J. H. Burstall ... ... ... ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Captain H. Allfrey ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Major H. Lovett ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Lieut.-Colonel E. Thurlow ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Captain C. Hope ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Colonel J. Hoare ... ... ... ... ... ... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Major C. Boultbee ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Major H. S. Marsham ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Major-General H. L. Pemberton ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Major-General P. Battersby ... ... ... ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Captain J. W. Rhodes ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Lord F. Fitzgerald ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Major C. D. Ellis ... ... ... ... ... ... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Captain L. C. Jenner ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Captain H. Newton ... ... ... ... ... ... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Colonel The Hon. Gathorne Hardy ... ... ... | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Captain F. Travers ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Major-General Hinxman ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Captain W. D. Stuart ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Major C. A. G. Clark ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Major The Hon. G. Canning ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Captain C. H. Fenwick ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Major G. Baynes ... ... ... ... ... ... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Captain Sir H. Walsh ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Captain H. Ward ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Major-General Charley ... ... ... ... ... | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| Lieut.-Colonel J. Hope Edwardes ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| F. S. Brereton, Esq. ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Major E. H. Ward ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Captain A. Pepys ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Major-General A. Terry ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Captain S. Hare ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Sir C. C. de Crespigny ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Major H. R. Addington ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Major D. Lysons ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |

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| | £ | s | d |
|---|---|---|---|
| Colonel M. C. B. F. Walker (the late) ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Captain G. Armytage ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Captain C. J. Fryer ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Lieut.-Colonel Kneith Turnour Fetherstonhaugh ... | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Major A. Carlisle ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| The Right Hon. General Sir R. Buller, V.C. ... ... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Colonel G. Hitson ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| — Barrow, Esq. ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Lord Walter Fitz Gerald ... ... ... ... ... | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Lieut.-Colonel Calderon ... ... ... ... ... | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Major Markham ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Sergeant-Major Mc Carthy ... ... ... ... ... | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Sergeant-Instructor Donovan ... ... ... ... | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Sergeant-Instructor Patchin... ... ... ... ... | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Sergeant-Instructor Owen ... ... ... ... ... | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Mr. W. Healy ... ... ... ... ... ... | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Mr. D. Healy ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Major A. Blewitt ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Collected by Captain Widdrington ... ... ... | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| Captain J. Curteis ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| — Stirling, Esq. ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Captain Nicholson ... ... ... ... ... ... | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| J. St. Croix Rose, Esq. ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Captain Balfour ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Major-General Hatchell ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Major-General G. Hatchell ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Captain Majendie ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| The "Celer et Audax" Dinner Club ... ... ... | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Major J. K. Watson ... ... ... ... ... .. | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Major R. Oxley ... ... ... ... ... ... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| — Bradford, Esq. ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| W. D. Barber, Esq. ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Lord R. Manners ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Officers, 3rd Battalion ... ... ... ... ... | 62 | 18 | 2 |
| C. D. Eyre, Esq. ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Major R. Chester Master ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Sir G. Gunning ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Lord Grenfell ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Captain The Hon. A. Greville ... ... ... ... | 7 | 2 | 0 |
| Major-General J. K. Watson ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Captain H. F. Whitney ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Colonel T. S. Clarke ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 4th Battalion ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 78 | 14 | 8 |
| „ „ ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 0 | 13 | 8 |
| Lieut.-Colonel T. Morland ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Lieut.-Colonel Tufnell... ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | 2 | 0 |



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| | £ | s | d |
|---|---|---|---|
| Major-General R. Featherstonhaugh ... ... ... | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Officers, 1st Battalion ... ... ... ... ... | 31 | 0 | 0 |
| N.C.O.'s and Men, 1st Battalion ... ... ... ... | 32 | 3 | 0 |
| Per Captain C. Gosling, Canteen Fund, K.R.R. M.I. ... | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Captain C. Gosling ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Captain J. A. Hope ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Captain G. A. P. Rennie ... ... ... ... ... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Captain H. F. W. Bircham ... ... ... ... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Captain H. Wake ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Lieutenant H. H. R. White ... ... ... ... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Lieutenant R. F. Dalrymple ... ... ... ... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Lieutenant G. H. Barnett ... ... ... ... ... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Lieutenant G. C. Kelley ... ... ... ... ... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Lieutenant B. Seymour ... ... ... ... ... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Lieutenant H. W. M. Watson ... ... ... ... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| C. D. Eyre ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Captain Mcqueen ... ... ... ... ... ... | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Captain E. P. Serocold ... ... ... ... ... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Captain The Hon. R. Stuart-Wortley ... ... ... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Lieut.-Colonel The Hon. E. Stuart-Wortley ... ... | 58 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Receipts ... ... ... ... | 737 | 2 | 6 |
| Expended to complete Monuments in South Africa, Postage, etc. ... ... ... ... ... ... | 252 | 6 | 8 |
| | £484 | 15 | 10 |
| Received since 1st January, 1903— | | | |
| Colonel R. Chalmers ... ... ... ... ... | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Montgomery ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Balance in Bank ... ... ... | £506 | 0 | 10 |

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## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Editor requests that all correspondents, and more especially those on the Committee who are responsible for Battalions, will post their contributions for the next number of the *Chronicle* at such a date as will ensure that they come to hand by November 30th, 1903, *without fail.*

In the case of Battalions serving abroad, it is requested that the "Record," "Musketry," etc., should be, in the first instance, completed up to November 1st and sent off to the Editor, and that a *supplementary* "Record," etc., up to the end of the year, *together with the Battalion State*, should be posted on December 31st.

Correspondents are requested to adhere to the following rules:—

1.—All communications to be written *on one side only* of the paper, leaving a wide margin.

2.—All names of persons and foreign places to be written in block Roman type, thus: LADAKH.

It is requested that all correspondence may be directed to MAJOR RILEY, Rifle Depôt, and marked "*King's Royal Rifle Corps Chronicle*" outside.

Those wishing to become annual subscribers to the *Chronicle* are requested to fill in the accompanying form and send it to the Honorary Secretary.

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